

MEMOS

RE

GENERAL ORDERS

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	
OFFICIAL DISPATCH	
DATE 10 MAY 45	REC'D 1200 12 MAY 45
TO	
FROM SEE BELOW	PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	
DISTRIBUTION	
INFORMATION TO ORIGINATOR <i>General</i> PUTZELL	FOR INFORMATION DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, F. SEC.
BOOK MESSAGE (2 STATIONS)	

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER**SECRET**

#12527. TO CHAF, KENNING (OUT-11024)
 PORT. TO MING, CHANNING (OUT-11025)

SECRET

ISSUING FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICE. REFERENCE YOUR #9327 (IN-12527)
 INTERNAL ORDER #78 ISSUED 22 MARCH WAS SENT TO ALL THEATERS
 INCLUDING CHINA APRIL 2. IT PROVIDES FOR SCREENING OF ALL INCOMING
 FOREIGN MATERIAL BY EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND SECRETARIAT. PURSUANT THIS
 SAME ORDER ALL OUTGOING PUGH COMMUNICATIONS ARE LIKEWISE SCREENED.
 ACTUAL DISPATCH IS HANDLED BY DESK NOT ESTABLISHED IN REPORTS SECTION.

FILE COPY**SECRET**

EJP

DETAILS OF "WILLING" OFFICIAL

IT IS REQUESTED TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THE CABLE
 TO THE SECRETARIAT FROM THE SECRETARIAT

REF 5191

Date 12 Feb. '45To: General Donovan

I have checked with General Magruder concerning the attached memorandum which has been submitted for your signature. He states that Mr. Danney, who is in charge of discriminations in RAA, would be a valuable addition to the overall Discriminations Committee which reports to him.

Ans
ANS**SECRET**

Office of the Executive Officer

C-1001

SECRET

12 00

JSS

GENERAL ORDER**NUMBER: 49, Supp. 1****ISSUED:****EFFECTIVE:****TO: LIAISON****SUBJECT: COMMITTEE ON DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE**

Paragraph 1 of General Order No. 49, effective 6 April 1944, is hereby amended by adding, after the words "the Chief of the Current Intelligence Staff, RAA;", the following words: "the Special Editor of RAA;".

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

SECRET**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.****8 February 1945****MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR****SUBJECT: Addition of Member to the
Committee on Dissemination
of Intelligence**

one
two
three

It is requested that the attached draft
be published in order to provide for an additional
member on the Dissemination Committee.

It is thought advisable to add Mr. Dunaway
who is concerned with the overall dissemination in
R&A to this Committee. The appointment is agreed to
by both Dr. Langer and Mr. Shepardson.

John Maguire
John Maguire, NPIA, OCS.
Deputy Director, OCS - Intelligence Service

72
9

SECRET

SECRET

October 1944

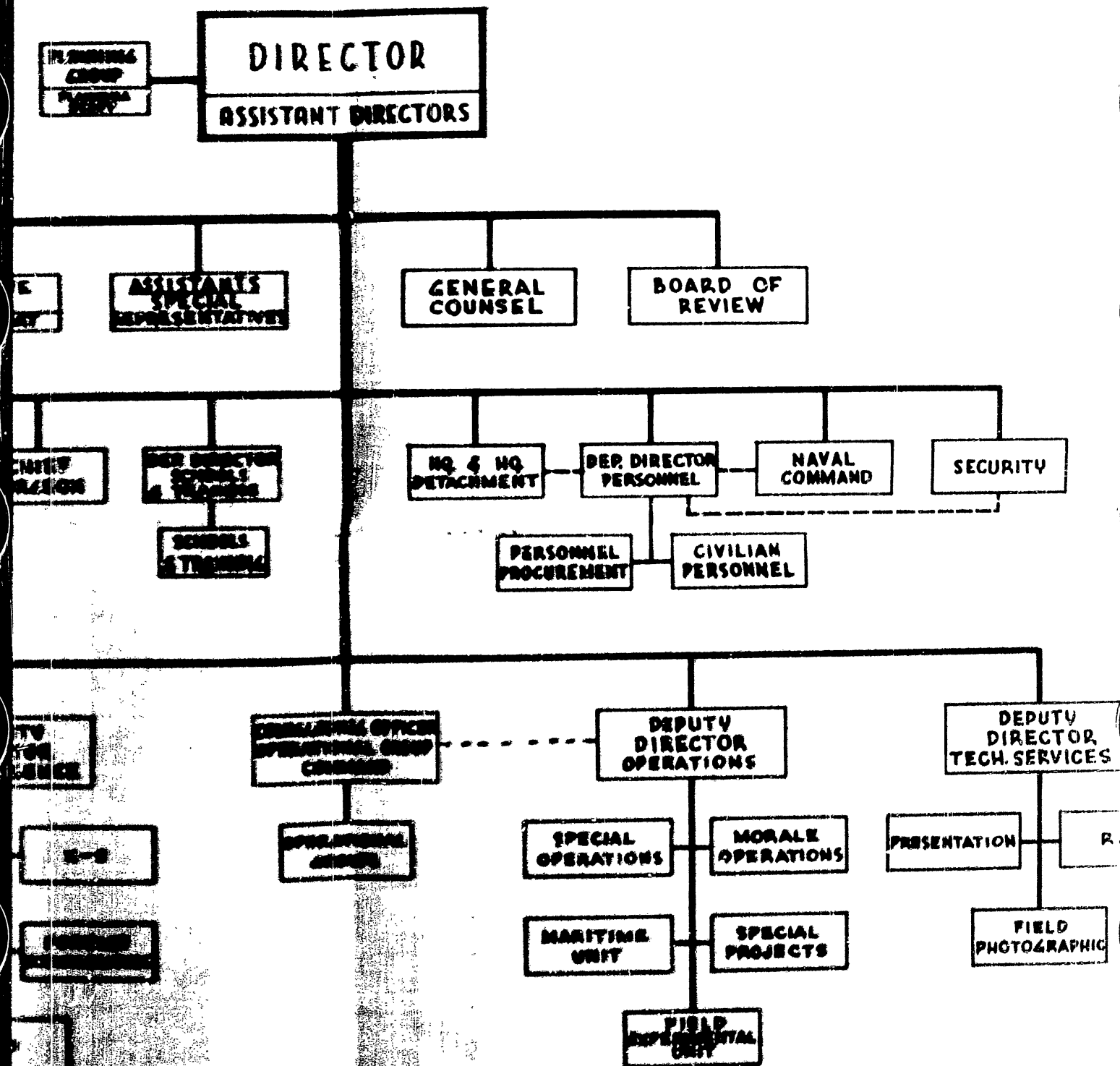
Enclosed for your consid-
eration is an original
document to accompany the
original Order No. 2.

W. W. Sullivan
W. W. Sullivan

1944

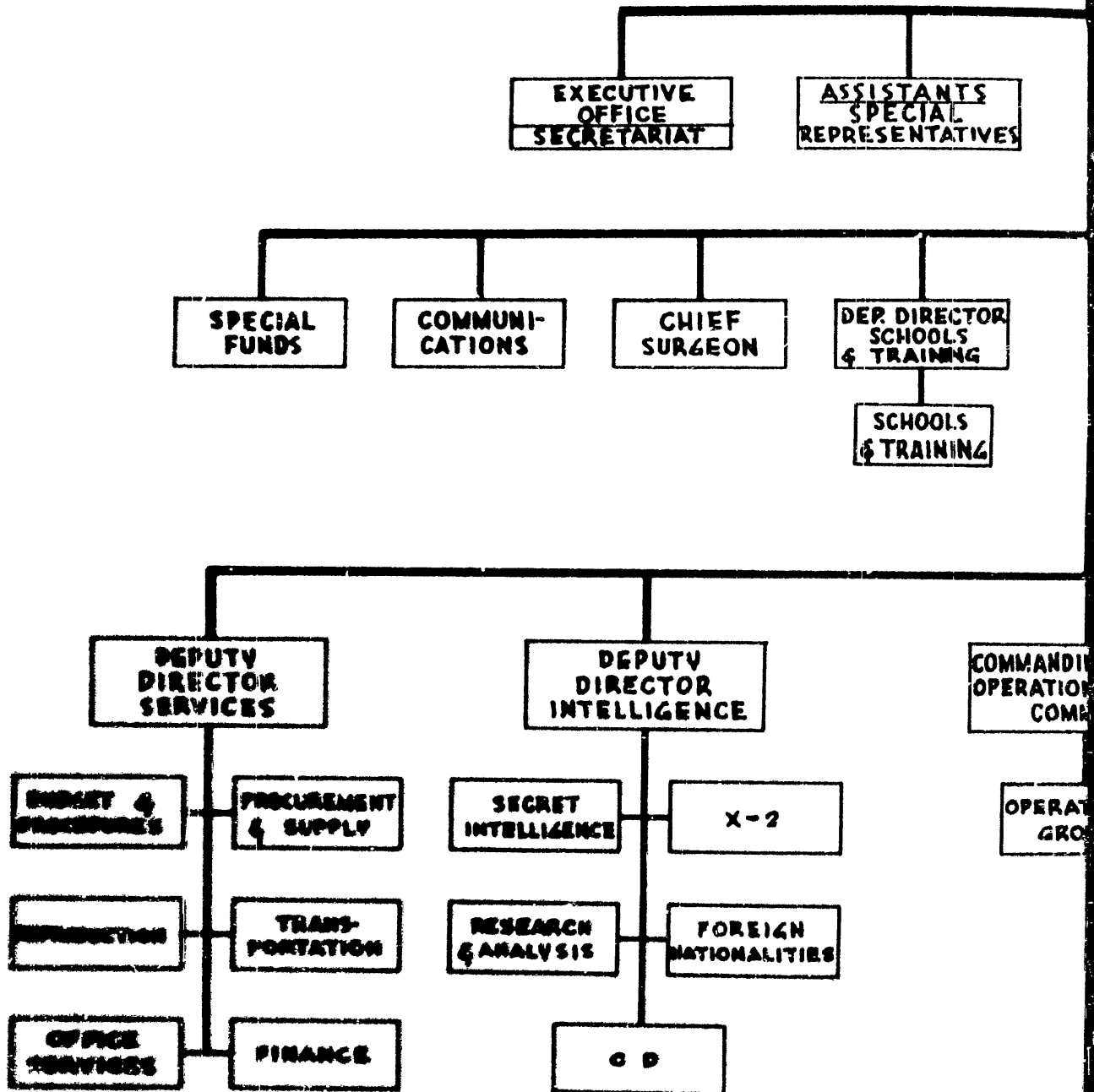
f. To

SECRET



STAFF

ASSISTANT



REC'D 10/15/44

5:03PM

1344 1345

PRECEDENCE

ANNALS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

100

100-443887-100

THE DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAL, MARSHALL, BUCKLEY, X-2.

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

10-10-68 TO BUREAU FROM NEWARK INFORMATION: MURKIN, RANDY

IT IS AN URGENT MATTER TO OBTAIN THE DIRECTOR'S APPROVAL
OF THE RETURN OF JEROME FROM THE THEATER TO BIRMINGHAM UNDER
A PENDING ORDER. THE ORDER IS NOW IN EFFECT ON
A TEMPORARY BASIS. THE MEMBERS SERVICES OFFICE IS ONLY REQUIRED
OF THE DIRECTOR BEFORE THE THE REASON FOR IT.
TO OBTAIN THE DIRECTOR'S DETAILS PROMPTLY BY

● 2006 年 12 月 1 日以前, 凡在《中国注册会计师》杂志刊登过广告者, 其刊登广告费一律按 2006 年 12 月 1 日以前所执行的《中国注册会计师》杂志广告刊例执行。

REIN Steel

SECRET

Mr. Edward M. Dodd

Executive Office

11 November 1944

Your memorandum of 7 November to the Director
#11964 from Caserta.

X full copy
X full copy
re cable

With reference to subject memorandum, the Director
has made the following comment:

"There is nothing exclusive in my order. If the
CO in the field wants a statement he should have
it."

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : General Donovan

DATE: 8 November 1944

FROM : Secretariat

SUBJECT:

With reference to Mr. Dodd's first memorandum attached, it seems to us that it is based upon a misunderstanding of the purpose of General Order #63. That general order was not intended to, and does not in its language require, that operational reports may not be prepared in the field and forwarded through channels. It rather provides, whether or not operational reports are written in the field or in Washington, that there must also be written in Washington by returning personnel a report which is particularly to emphasize improvement of conditions, difficulties encountered, and other factors mentioned in the general order.

Thus, in effect, it seems to us that the situation is precisely that which Mr. Dodd is recommending, namely, "that any report prepared in the field be forwarded through channels and the individual be required to make a further confidential report to the Director." With specific reference to the cable from Major Newhouse, it accordingly seems to us clear that the reports referred to which are coming out of Yugoslavia should be forwarded through channels. In addition, of course, the two men scheduled to return to Washington will be required when they reach here to prepare the report referred to in General Order #63. A suggested draft of a cable to Major Newhouse is attached.

It is our understanding that there has been some discussion of the appropriate action to be taken when field reports indicate criticism of present conditions. You may be interested in knowing on this point that the Secretariat Reports Officer is undertaking, at the suggestion of Colonel Burton, to examine the reports as they come in and will inform you from time to time of the trends which such reports show. Thus, if all reports are in substantial agreement on any one point, such as security conditions in Caserta (to take a hypothetical case), then that can be pointed out to you. In this way, it may be possible for you to arrive at conclusions concerning the validity of criticisms made.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Dodd's memorandum, dealing with the extent to which reports can be used by returning personnel for private purposes, we understand that the General Counsel's Office is considering this problem.

C. A. Bane
Charles A. Bane

SECRET

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOV 18, 1944

REC'D

11/11/44 6:31 PM

TO CASERTA, ITALY

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

DISTRIBUTION

OUT 22719

CONNECTION TO ORIGINATOR

FOR INFORMATION

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, ACR 100, 1 LO,
MEDTO, SO, X-2, SITRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

INFO. From 100 and Dodd. Information Bari for Deranian.

No violation of General Order #63 involved in for and-
ing through channels reports referred to in your # 11904. Copy
General order #63 has been pushed, another on its way. You
will see that that order does not forbid preparation of oper-
ational reports in field and forwarding through channels but
does require that in addition to any such reports, personnel
returning to Washington must submit to Director a report on
field conditions, difficulties encountered, and other listed
items.

11/11/44

THE COPY

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

IF IT IS NECESSARY TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CALL
WHENEVER APPROPRIATE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

DSS Form 10840

DATE _____

TO: Lt Purzess

had —

I'm assuming that the question in Lawlor's cable 11954 will be answered by a Genl or Spec Order that will clean up the various aspects. If so will you let me know so I can cable Lawlor to await the order or whatever is to be done?

FROM: _____

[Signature]

EXT. _____

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7 November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO:

Director, OSS

SUBJECT:

Cable #41584 from Caserta

The attached cable #41584 from Caserta refers to a paragraph in a letter from me to Major Bushouse on 31 October. I quote the paragraph:

"Recently I spoke to an officer who just came back from Caserta who said he had written his report over there before he left at your request (I don't mean you personally). Cairo made a rule while back that reports should be written in the Theater and submitted before departure for Washington, and the General sent a not too gentle cable pointing out that General Order #38 called for the preparation of such reports when the individual gets back here. I just thought I would remind you of it."

Bushouse's cable indicates that the problem is not a simple one and that it might be well to clarify it further than was done in your cable #41584 to Cairo which read (paraphrased):

"I understand that Cairo has issued orders claiming it necessary for men to draw up and file reports with their Commanding Officer just before returning to the States. Such orders, if in force, are contradictory to General Order #38, and I feel there should be no change in the procedure which now exists - that of preparing the reports in Washington. We will forward such reports to you for your opinion if we feel that such action should be taken."

As you know, a good many men have time while awaiting transportation to the Theater to prepare reports and this in many ways seems the logical opportunity for them to do it. Do you want reports prepared in this way delivered directly to you without going through channels? Or should only certain types of reports such as chronological accounts and comments which would summarize the C.O. in the Theater be prepared there, and a final summary report be held up until the individual in question reaches Washington? Perhaps it would be simpler to provide that any report prepared in the field be forwarded through channels and the individual be required to make a further confidential report to the Director.

If this is done it might be well to stipulate, however, that a man to be dispatched from the field should not be delayed for the completion of his report.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

The 20 Branch has just told me that one of the chief problems they have in connection with these reports is in preventing men who have prepared reports using highly classified material from considering them their personal property. In a number of instances officers as well as enlisted men have brought reports back on their person and have taken them home for their souvenir books when they went on leave. It might be while clarifying this problem to make it quite plain what sort of material is GDS property and what is not.

Edward H. Hadd, Jr.
Edward H. Hadd, Jr.
Mediterranean Theater Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

03b Page #191

Date 8/22/81To: LT. Puttall

Re appointment of a Theater
Officer to a board or panel in
connection with training overseas, Maj.
Tielbet wants to defer any issue on
it until Colonel Richards returns.

RT



Office of the Executive Officer

(444)

Lt. Commander Carey

21 August 1944

Lt. Putsell

Your memorandum of 17 August 1944 to the Acting
Director—General Order No. 9, revised, supplement
18.

I have been instructed by the Acting Director
to request of you a statement of the reasons which
prompted the suggestion outlined in the subject
memorandum.

Please forward such reasons at your early
convenience.

M. J. Putsell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

SECRET

General Order No. 9, Supp 18
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

17 August 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: The Acting Director
From: GSS Theater Officer
Subject: General Order No. 9, revised, supplement 18, dated 14 August

The above supplement places responsibility for training in the theater in the Deputy Director, Schools and Training, as well as responsibility for training in the United States.

An GSS Training Board is set up to formulate training plans and to direct the Chief of Schools and Training Branch on all training matters.

Inasmuch as this Board will consider matters pertaining to training in the several theaters, attention is invited to the fact that it might be advisable to add the GSS Theater Officer to the personnel of this Board.

I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to this matter in the absence of Colonel Richards, the GSS Theater Officer.

Arthur G. Carey
 ARTHUR G. CAREY
 Lt. Col., USA
 for
 Marvin L. Tedlow
 Major, AS
 Acting GSSTO

SECRET

Mr. Louis Room

20 August 1944

Mr. Charles S. Cheston

Jurisdiction of Training Division, Civilian Personnel Branch

1. I have considered your memorandum of 28 August 1944 on this subject.

2. I should like to point out that the language of General Order No. 9 to which you refer in the first paragraph of your memorandum was not altered by Supplement 15 from the language previously in effect except to add the words, "and in overseas theaters." Since the Training Division of CPN operates only in the United States, you will see that Supplement 15 to General Order No. 9 introduces no new question of jurisdiction which has not existed ever since the Schools and Training Branch was established.

3. Apart from this consideration, however, I do not believe that any real question of jurisdiction exists. It has always been my view, and I believe that this view is shared by General Donovan and Colonel Suxton, that the Training Jurisdiction of Schools and Training Branch extends only to military subjects and subjects peculiar to OSS operations and activities. I do not believe that it was ever intended to extend to the training or indoctrination of stenographic, clerical or general administrative personnel. Thus the OSS registry maintains a training unit for the instruction of registry personnel for use in this country and in the field and its right to do so has, I believe, never been questioned.

4. I will bring your memorandum and this reply to General Donovan's attention upon his return. Until he indicates his disagreement with the point of view which I have outlined, I think you may safely regard the functions of the Training Division as being outside the jurisdiction of Schools and Training Branch.

Charles S. Cheston
Acting Director

cc: General, Bureau
Mr. Egidio

SECRET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

25 August 1944

TO: Mr. Charles Cheston
 FROM: Louis M. Rook

Your attention is directed to General Order No. 9, Revised, Supplement 18, issued 14 August 1944, Subject: Schools and Training Branch, which authorizes the Schools and Training Branch to be responsible to the Director for providing and operating facilities in the continental United States and in overseas theatres for instruction and training of all OSS personnel.

There is a Training Division in the Civilian Personnel Branch, which is responsible for directing a specialized training program within OSS for the training of employees to fit the particular needs of this organization, and for the training of supervising personnel in job methods, job relations, and job instructions; is responsible for planning and supervising courses in administrative practice for general administrative help in OSS; and devises and operates testing programs for determining the training needs of certain large groups of employees.

It is requested that a clarification of the training functions of the Schools and Training Branch be obtained, particularly with relation to the functions of the Training Division of the Civilian Personnel Branch, and most particularly with relation to the training of clerks, typists, and stenographers.

L. M. Rook
 Louis M. Rook
 Deputy Director
 Administrative Services

SECRET

✓

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Schools and Training Branch
2324 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

2 August 1944

SUBJECT: Customs and Courtesies of the Service
TO: Director of OSS, Washington, D.C.

1. All Branches under the direction of Schools and Training have conducted an active course in Customs and Courtesies of the Service as set forth in General Order No. 52, OSS Washington, D.C. The following report is submitted showing the number of personnel who have completed the course and stating the number who have yet to complete the examination.

Officers who have completed course.....	232
Officers who have not completed course.....	16
Enlisted Men who have completed course.....	779
Enlisted Men who have not completed course..	213
Grand Total personnel who have completed course.....	1,011
Grand Total personnel who have not completed course.....	229

2. A Breakdown showing the personnel, by Branch, who have not completed the course and the reasons is attached.

3. All Naval Personnel have completed a course under the direction of the Naval Command instead of each separate Branch. They received permission for this action.

4. A copy each of the examination given to Military and Naval Personnel is attached.

5. Active plans are in effect to insure that all new Military and Naval Personnel joining OSS will receive the prescribed course and successfully pass an examination on Customs and Courtesies of the Service within six (6) weeks of the date they report for duty.


H. L. ROBINSON
Colonel, P.A.
Chief

Enclosures

CONFIDENTIAL

DWT

Officers

1 Overseas

1 on Leave - will
complete by 7 Aug* at Dag Area -
will complete upon
return

1 on West Coast

1 Overseas

2 unknown

Enlisted Men3 on Special Duty -
N.Y.

1 at OCS

1 at ETO

1 on Furlough

2 on Furlough - will
complete by 7 Aug

1 on Furlough

1 DS - Wisconsin
1 on Furlough

1 IS

1 on Furlough

23 Downtown Office
Exam scheduled
8 Aug27 IS - out of town
Furlough100 at Station "y" -
Great rush of work
prevented class
formation
50 scheduled to receive
exam by 7 AugBranch

Presentation

Field Photo

Special Funds

Theater Office

Communication

Tech. Branch
R & DDocuments
R & D

Hq & Hq Det

Personnel Proc

Transportation

R & A

Services

CONFIDENTIAL

Military Courtesies and Customs

1. What is Military Courtesy?
2. What is Military Discipline?
3. Are commissioned officers of the Army Nurse Corps entitled to a salute?
4. Are Warrant Officers entitled to a salute?
5. In time of war, are commissioned officers of allied nations entitled to a salute?
6. On what occasion will a senior officer first salute the junior officer?
7. Do you salute when walking?
8. Do you salute when running?
9. What is the proper distance at which to salute?
10. Name six (6) cases when a salute is not given?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
 - F.
11. List in order of rank the non-commissioned and the commissioned officers of the United States Army?
12. List in order of rank the commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy.
13. If a colonel and a captain are entering an automobile, who should enter first?
14. Give a situation when a soldier does not uncover.

Air Corps

Field Artillery

Infantry

Signal Corps

Finance

Ordnance

Engineers

16. In the U. S. Army, what grade is comparable to a T/4?
17. Describe briefly the procedure to be followed in visiting a ship when first arriving on a ship, and when leaving the ship.
18. What is the equal rank in the U. S. Navy of an U. S. Army Captain?
19. What is the equal rank in the U S Navy of an U S Army Brig Gen?
20. What is the equal rank in the U S Navy of an U S Army 1st Lt?
21. Is the order of rank of commission officers of the British Army general the same as in the U. S. Army from 2nd Lt. to General? If any exception, explain?
22. In general, are the number of stripes designating rank in the British Navy the same as in the U. S. Navy?
23. What is the main difference in appearance of the British Naval Officer's sleeve insignia and the US Naval Officers sleeve insignia?
24. In the USSR Army, is the rank of Officers designated by "Bars" or "Stars"?
25. In the French Army is the rank of Officers designated by "Bars" or "Stars"?
26. What two colors are used in the Officers rank insignia of the Chinese Army?
27. When the U. S. Flag is suspended on a wire across the street, in what direction should the Blue field be located?
28. When out of doors and not in formation, what action is taken when the "National Anthem" is played?
29. When accompanying a senior, should the junior walk on the right or left side of the senior?
30. Present, in the manner of reporting, this exam. paper (when completed) to the Officer conducting the examination.

(Answer "Yes" or "No") (2 minutes allowed)

Are commissioned officers of the Navy Nurse Corps entitled to a salute? 3. Do you salute when walking? _____

In time of war, are commissioned officers of allied nations entitled to a salute? 4. Do you salute when running? _____

In general, are the number of stripes designating rank in the British Navy the same as in the U. S. Navy? _____

(Answer briefly) (3 minutes allowed)

What is the proper distance at which to salute?

How many (3) cases when a salute is not given?

1.

2.

3.

List in order of rank (abbreviated) the commissioned officers of the U. S. Nav. from Admiral down:

If an Army captain and a Navy captain are entering an automobile, which should enter first? Leave first?

Describe briefly the procedure of saluting to be followed on visiting a ship: when first arriving on board, and when leaving the ship.

What is the equivalent rank in the U. S. Navy of a U. S. Army captain?

What is the equivalent rank in the U. S. Navy of a U. S. Army Brig. Gen.?

Are the ranks of commissioned officers of the British Army generally the same as in the U. S. Army from 2nd Lt. to General? If any exception, explain.

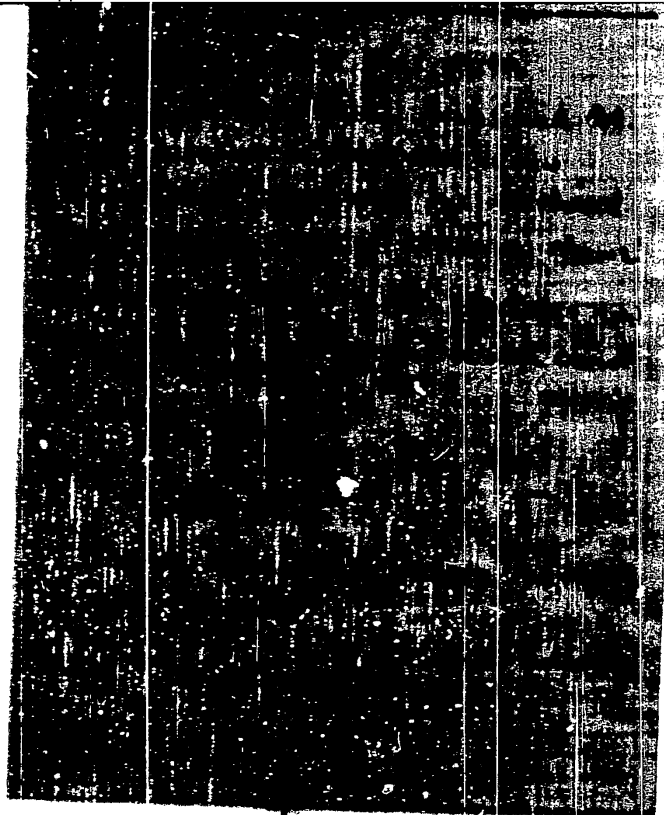
What is the main difference in appearance of the British Regular Naval Officer's sleeve insignia and the U. S. Naval Officer's sleeve insignia?

What two colors are used in the Officer's rank insignia of the Chinese Army?

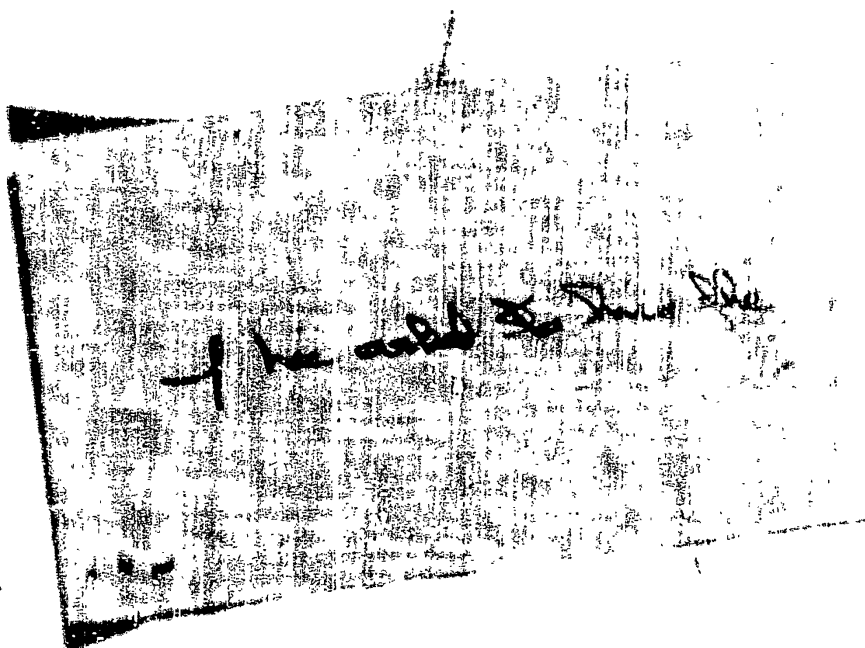
When the U. S. flag is suspended on a wire across the street, in what direction would the blue field be located correctly?

When out of doors and not in formation, what action is taken when the "National Anthem" is played?

When accompanying a senior, should the junior walk on the right or left side of the senior?



8/29
Morgan has been given the
aged copy of this
RSH



WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 August 1944

TO: Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan
FROM: Louis M. Reau

Referring to Special Order No. 65 issued 12 July 1944, a committee was appointed to interview and consider all personnel of this agency returning from overseas for reassignment or transfer out of OSS and to make recommendations to the Director for such.

The committee was designated as the Chief of Personnel Procurement Branch, the Security Officer, and the Deputy Chief of the Branch concerned. As "all personnel" includes civilian personnel as well as military, the designated committee should include the Chief of the Civilian Personnel Branch for the following reasons:

1. This Branch is experienced in handling transfers out of the OSS and reassignments in the organization and all which this involves, Civil Service procedure and regulations, etc.
2. This Branch has knowledge of the personnel needs within the organization.
3. This Branch has access to the individual's records of experience prior to employment by OSS, including efficiency ratings, which may have considerable bearing on any action to be taken.

If civilian personnel officers are required in the various theaters, similar matters here in Washington should be handled by this Branch, which is experienced in Civil Service contacts and regulations and knows the difficulties involved in transferring a person out of the agency or terminating employment without careful consideration of the rules and regulations affecting such matters.

-2-

The writer requests the appointment of the Chief of the Civilian Personnel Branch as a member of this committee for the above reasons.



Louis M. Ream
Deputy Director
Administrative Services

OFFICE OF OPERATING SERVICES

SPECIAL ORDER
 NUMBER:
 ISSUED:
 EFFECTIVE:

TO: List 3

SUBJECT: Authorized Recruiting Trips

1. No trip to be undertaken in whole or in part for recruiting purposes shall be authorized or approved by Branch or Office Chiefs unless written approval of such trip shall be given by Personnel Procurement Branch on OSS Form 890, copy attached. No reimbursement for the expenses of such trip will be made unless the foregoing approvals shall have been obtained.
2. Branch and Office administrative officers shall not approve (a) requests for travel for such trips until the necessary approvals have been obtained, or (b) reimbursement for the expenses of such trips unless the travel voucher is accompanied by a duly executed OSS Form 890.

William J. Donovan
 Director

ATTACHED

DISTRIBUTION: TINKERSON

sent to Hicks for reproduction & distribution 7/11

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Barton.
 FROM: Colonel E. P. Connely.
 SUBJECT: Reimbursement for Recruiting Trips.

DATE 30 June 1944.

Attached is a memorandum which we have sent to Lt. Kenneth Woodring in response to his memorandum of 27 June 1944, which pointed out certain difficulties in following FFB's suggested procedure for reimbursement in connection with recruiting trips.

This memorandum has been discussed with Lt. Woodring, and it is considered satisfactory by him. He will issue a branch order to all OSS branches outlining the procedure suggested. We also suggested a form to be used; the attached form was satisfactory, and will be issued in substantially the same form.

It has been further suggested that Special Funds join in the issuance of the memorandum, so that all financial reimbursements will be covered.

[Signature]
 E. P. C.

EPC:KLM

cc: Mr. Chaston

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

Lieut. K. E. Woodring, U.S.N.R.

28 June 1944

Chief, P.P.B. Branch

Reimbursement For Authorized Recruiting Trips

1. Reference to memorandum 27 June 1944, for a method to control this type of travel, the following procedure should expedite reimbursement.
 - (a) No recruiting shall be done without prior clearance with Branch Chief or his authorized representative.
 - (b) The Branch Chief or his authorized representative shall not give clearance for any recruiting trip before receiving signed approval from P.P.B. Suggested copy of form to be used, attached.
 - (c) Any trip which is undertaken with recruiting in mind, but without prior approval of the Branch Chief, will be deemed to be without authorization, and no reimbursement for such trip will be made, regardless of the other purposes of the trip. Branch Administrative officers will not approve requests for travel for recruiting trips unless signed authorization for such trip accompanies requests.
 - (d) No reimbursement for a recruiting trip will be approved by the Administrative officer of the Branch unless copy of authorization accompanies travel voucher.
2. Authority for recruiting trips being limited to prior approval of P.P.B. the use of the suggested form should not delay the processing of travel orders or accounts and additional help should not be necessary in any branch.

E. F. Connely
Colonel, PA
Chief, PFB

Authority for Recruiting Trip

Date _____

Off. of Div. _____ Date _____ Branch _____is authorized to travel to _____
Placefrom Washington, D.C. on or about _____ for the purposes
Date
of recruiting.Signed _____
Chief of Branch_____
Approved F.F.L.

General Order No. 55/4670
Personnel Procurement Branch
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel E. F. Connelley
 From: Chief, Finance Branch

OK
 27 June 1944

Reference is made to recent instructions issued by the Personnel Procurement Branch and to Colonel G. Edward Burton's General Order No. 55, issued to List "B" on 20 June 1944. Particular attention is directed to paragraph two of General Order No. 55 and to the related instructions issued by your Branch which indicate that the Finance Branch will not make any reimbursements for travel expenses incurred by any OSS representatives while on a recruiting trip unless prior clearance has been obtained from the Personnel Procurement Branch.

There appears to be no practicable means by which the Finance Branch can maintain control over this matter since we do not know in many cases and cannot ascertain in others, due to the confidential nature of the trip, whether or not the travel is a position thereof is to be or has been performed in connection with recruitment. In many instances the traveler departs on a trip concurrently with the submission of a request for travel, and in other cases reimbursement is made by the Army or Navy, and no direct payments to the traveler are made by the Finance Branch.

It will be appreciated if you will inform this office as to the method which has been determined to be feasible in controlling this type of travel. It should be borne in mind that to institute appropriate controls will require change in processing travel orders and accounts, as well as additional help in this office and possibly your Branch.

See Mr. Chester
Blue does not reimburse me.
Please get if before filed from the list.
OK
 S. S. WILKINS
 Lieutenant, VMH
 Chief, Finance Branch

OK
CONFIDENTIAL

Col. Blythe

Date 4/5/58

Gen. Donovan has
said that he wants
all personnel which
return from the
field to go to the
Academy School.

Col. has presented
proposal for extraordinary
efficiency award

4/5

WASHINGTON D. C.

MEMORANDUM

21 April 1944

TO: Acting Director, OSS

SUBJECT: Exemption from General Order No. 16, Suppl. 6

1. In accordance with Paragraph 2(c) of the above order, it is requested that Lt. Col. Charles B. McGehee and Capt. Charles H. Gabriel be relieved of the necessity of attending the Assessment School.

2. Lt. Col. McGehee served as Services Officer in NATO for eight months and returned here in January for a shoulder operation.

3. Capt. Gabriel served six months with the 2nd Army Corps and at Allied Force Headquarters in England; and 18 months in North Africa and Italy (ten months with Services, OSS).

4. Lt. Col. Heppner has cabled, requesting that Lt. Col. McGehee be assigned to SEAC at New Delhi.

5. Lt. Col. Coughlin has cabled, requesting that Capt. Gabriel be assigned to 101.

6. I see no necessity for the attendance of these officers at Assessment School.



C. M. Sears, Jr.
Lt. Colonel, AUS
OSS Chief, Services

cc: Transportation
OFFICE OF THE STAFF

not approved by C. M. Sears, Jr.

CONFIDENTIAL

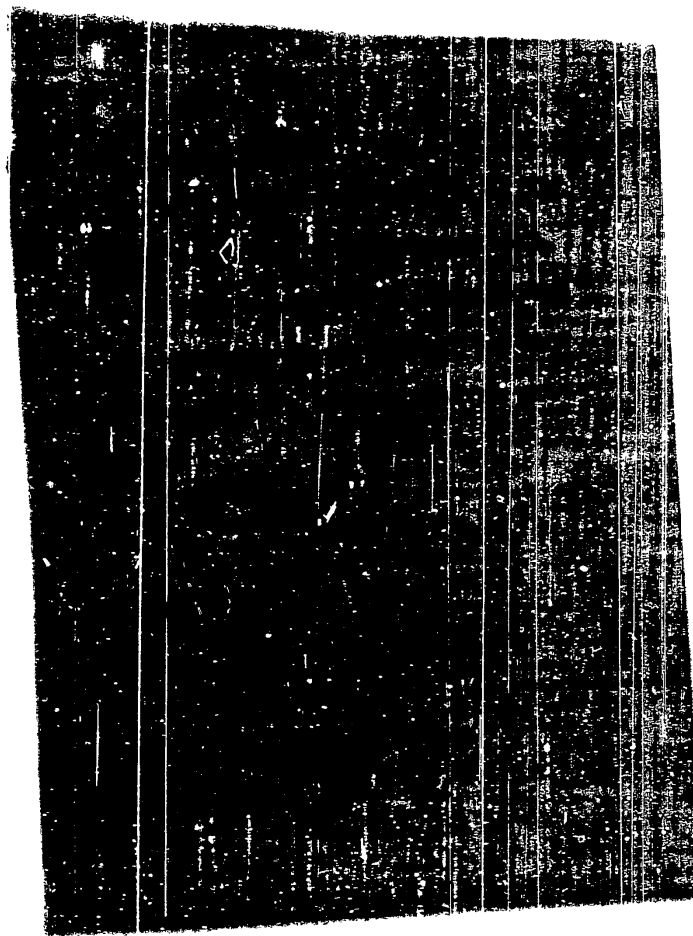
1 April 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL NIXON

I have talked with Colonel Doering about having someone go through all our orders and making recommendations to you and to him as to what orders have been repealed by nullification and what orders should be repealed by direct action.

I think we may be piling up too many of them and then failing to enforce them.

W.J.D.



March 31, 1944

To: General William J. Donovan
From: G. Edward Buxton
Subject: Attached file - Spencer Phenix

You asked for my comments on the attached memorandum from Spencer Phenix and approved by John C. Hughes.

I hesitated a long time before approving the right of the theater officer to see copies of outgoing pouch correspondence and the originals of incoming pouch material. I finally signed only after Mr. Shepardson suggested that Branch Heads and others be permitted to send, for the inspection of the Director or his personal representative, any material which they felt should be sealed without examination by a theater officer. This, it seemed to me, provided a mechanism for certain outgoing material which it was desired should by-pass the theater officer. In the same way it is provided that people in the field can mail material addressed to the Director of OSS with a request that it be given by the Director to a specific individual after examination of the contents.

I am not prepared to recommend a departure from this procedure as a general rule.

SECRET

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It is possible that you might wish to exempt the mutual correspondence of Spencer Phenix and Gregory Thomas though I do not believe it is any more sacred than many similar types of correspondence.

In general, any correspondence dealing with the names of agents in enemy occupied countries or other locations should not, I think, be read by a theater officer - not that I do not trust the theater officers but I do not see how this information can help them perform their duties and it needlessly imperils lives to give this knowledge to anyone who does not have to use it in his prescribed work. I am not averse to the fact that this rule probably does shut off some personal gossip. It may prevent ill advised and unsubstantiated character assassinations between "bodies" who want to exchange this type of comment. If the man in the field knows something which makes a fellow member in the field dangerous or inefficient it is the duty of anyone having such information to give it to the OSS officer in the theater or to address such a letter directly to the OSS director in Washington.

Ensign Putzell has been reviewing

SECRET.

SECRET

-3-

some of the outgoing material and I believe his
comment would be helpful.

GEB

GEB FS

SECRET

To: Colonel Burton

General Donovan asks for your comments on the attached memoranda from Mr. Hughes and Mr. Phoenix.

H. J. T.



139049

SECRET

045 Form 4351

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Date 23 Mar. '44

To: GENERAL DONOVAN

If you have not seen the attached, you may wish to glance at it. It may be summed up as follows: Spenser Phoenix is violently opposed to theater officers seeing pouch material, and John Hughes concurs, at least. Whether or not Spenser's pouch correspondence is concerned.

G. C. D., Jr.

Approved for Executive Officer

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

9 February, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel G. Edward Buxton
FROM: John G. Hughes

On my return to New York, late this afternoon, I found on my desk a memorandum to you from Spencer Phenix on the subject of General Order No. 9, Supplement 31. You will recall that I discussed this with you and Cheston yesterday in your office, after having read the order in Washington.

I am forwarding the report from Phenix on this subject to you herewith, as he left for Washington this morning and will be down there tomorrow. If you should care to discuss the matter with him in person.

J. G. H.

*I have read the attached and concur
in his conclusions.*

7 February 1944

To Colonel G Edward Buxton, Acting Director

From Spencer Phenix (through John C Hughes, Chief
of the New York Office)

Subject General Order 9, Supplement 31

Pouch communications addressed to me by the head of OSS in the Iberian Peninsula have heretofore reached me unopened. My communications to him have, presumably, been read by someone in the Special Relations Office under a procedure which I understand was established for the purpose of assuring the State Department that nothing improper was being forwarded by pouch. This arrangement has always seemed to me to violate security, not because I distrust the Special Relations Office but because I feel that in a properly organized secret intelligence service no one should see any intelligence material that does not directly concern him. If the State Department has so low an opinion of OSS that it must require certification as to the propriety of pouch material it would seem to me that certification by Mr Foster, for example, insofar as Western European data are concerned would be at least as convincing as certification by Mr Kiebel and as it is Mr Foster's duty to know about SI activities in Spain this would constitute no security violation. It has been my hope that such a change in procedure might sometime be made. Meanwhile, Mr Thomas, Mr Foster and I have communicated freely with one another knowing that each of us understood our common problems and could be relied upon to deal with them effectively and discreetly. In this connection I might add that mutual confidence and trust such as that which we three have been able to establish is in my opinion a sine qua non for effective secret intelligence work anywhere and particularly in an area like the Iberian Peninsula where care must be taken to keep knowledge of one's activities away not only from the enemy but from the local government and where political relations are so delicate that indiscretions would be fatal to the work and to collaborating agents. There is no really comparable area and it is a grave mistake to try to fit Spain and Portugal into any general organizational framework without reference to their special needs.

I have just read Supplement 31 to General Order 9 which takes effect today. In my opinion its provisions cannot be applied to the Iberian Peninsula without jeopardizing the success of our present activities and disrupting the intimate relationship now existing between Mr Thomas, Mr Foster and myself. Moreover, Supplement 31 seems to give a new and overriding responsibility for SI and other operations to the several Theater Officers. So far as SI work

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is concerned and in the light of my two year's experience with that branch of the service I am convinced that this is an unsound organizational change and were I the Chief of the SI Branch I should resist to the utmost the introduction into operational procedure and the details of secret intelligence of an officer not appointed by nor responsible to me and whose knowledge of my operations should be limited to what is necessary to enable him to service them effectively. I shall not, however, undertake to speak for Mr Shepardson but only for myself.

Among my duties is that of promoting in every possible way the success of the SI work in the Iberian Peninsula. I have maintained the very closest personal relations with the OSS head in that area; I have a very deep friendship for him and a very great confidence in his ability. I have visited him in Madrid and Lisbon; I have inspected outlying Spanish areas and I have exchanged frequent cablegrams and letters with him. At the present time I make weekly trips to Washington to consult with Mr Foster on matters involving the Iberian Peninsula so that between us we may provide Mr Thomas with the best and quickest service we know how. From my actual observation of field conditions I know that secrecy and the greatest possible security precautions are vital for the success of our work and for the lives of our men. I have been shocked by what seemed to me serious security violations in the State Department and in our own organization. These, however, have been beyond my control. I cannot, however, accept without protest those provisions of Supplement 31 which still further violate what seems to me to be elementary security requirements which serve to delay still longer the time required to transmit material to and from the Peninsula and which so far as I can determine accomplish no useful functional purpose.

Under III (2) a. of Supplement 31 the Theater Officer is required to initial all outgoing cables before transmission and under paragraph "c" he is authorized "where necessary" to "delay the dispatch of any outgoing communication for a reasonable period of time". Insofar as Iberian Peninsula matters are concerned, I state unequivocally that Mr Shepardson, Mr Foster and I know far better what should be sent and when than does the Theater Officer and in my opinion it is indefensible to submit our communications to such uninformed control. If, for example, I am not regarded as competent to handle the Iberian responsibilities entrusted to me and to determine when it is necessary to coordinate and consult with the Theater Officer in respect thereof, those responsibilities should be promptly taken from me and given to someone else or I should be asked to resign. It is absurd to superimpose some other person's authority on top of mine and it is even more absurd to do so in the case of Mr Shepardson or Mr Foster with their much broader responsibilities. What lends particular point to this observation at this time is the changing identity of Theater Officers.

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It is not a career job so the argument of continuity has no validity. At this moment, for example, the man who has been serving as North African Theater Officer (the Theater which includes the Iberian Peninsula) is about to leave for an indefinite period and his successor is a man whose name I had not even heard until today when I asked who was to be in charge.

Also under III (2) a, the Theater Officer is to receive "a copy of all outgoing pouch material simultaneously with its dispatch from Washington". Material which I currently send to Mr Thomas does not concern the Theater Officer and there is no reason why he should know about it unless he is to be responsible for my work in which case I shall hasten to resign as I am convinced that nothing but chaos and confusion can result from that type of organization and I want no part of it. If, as I maintain, the Theater Officer has no need to know the contents of my communications to Mr Thomas - all of which, of course, pass through Mr Foster's hands as the officer in charge of SI for that area - then it is a clear security violation to transmit such information to him particularly since the stipulated procedure requires the preparation and circulation of a duplicate copy of the outgoing communication. There is nothing to indicate that the necessary safeguards will surround that duplicate from the time it reaches the Special Relations Office to the time it is returned "initialed by the Theater Officer" to the originating Branch. During transit the duplicate can be read by messengers and inevitably will be read by a secretary or secretaries or an assistant or assistants, all unnecessarily.

Under III (1) d, "Incoming pouch material shall be routed first to the Theater Officer before being forwarded to the addressee." Here again is a security violation and another source of delay. In the interest of effective work in the Iberian Peninsula it is important that I receive Mr Thomas's communications as rapidly as possible. Under the procedure prescribed in Supplement 31 there is no assurance that absence, illness or a mass of incoming material deemed more urgent by the Theater Officer may not delay dangerously the receipt by me of data for which I may have been waiting. The only permissible exception to this procedure is where "an officer in the field believes that a pouch communication to GSA, Washington should be sent only by a particular individual". (parenthetically I might point out that Mr Thomas, for example, is certainly competent to decide to whom he wishes to send certain information) in which case the document may be addressed to "The Director of Strategic Services for the attention of Mr _____ only" and the Director "will thereupon determine to whom the contents will be made known". I cannot believe that General Beneven when in Washington or Colonel Huston in the General's absence will regularly take the time personally to read such communications and decide to whom they should go.

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SECRET

This means, therefore, a delegation of that responsibility to some other person and again violates security. In addition it completely breaks the intimate personal link between the man in the field and the man at home. Mr Thomas cannot and will not write me with the same freedom under such a procedure and the inevitable constraint or double-talk that will develop can only lessen the effectiveness of our work.

Section IV (b) of the Supplement requires each Branch and Office to "Inform the Theater Officer concerned of all plans and projects, proposed or in operation, of the Office or Branch in the Theater, other than projects specifically excepted by the Director". There are activities now being carried on in the Iberian Peninsula which might be regarded as "plans" or "projects" which in no way concern the North African Theater Officer and concerning which there should be the fewest possible memoranda and conversations. If the Theater Officer has no function to perform with respect to such activities there is no reason why he should have any knowledge of them. I feel so strongly on this point that rather than conform with the instruction to disclose the details of all SI activities with which I am concerned affecting the Iberian Peninsula to anyone not directly and unavoidably involved in the development or operation of such activities I would resign from ONS and let someone else assume full responsibility for such unnecessary disclosure and for the disastrous results that might flow therefrom. As you must realize the Spanish SI problem is unique and its difficulties are enhanced by the time factor. In the next few months we must make up for a great deal of lost time. You will recall the crisis that arose last Summer in our relations with the Madrid Embassy, the delays before Mr Thomas was permitted by the State Department to proceed to Madrid and the consequent practical stagnation of our SI work; you will also recall the agreement that was reached with the Ambassador early in November but not accepted by ONS and put into effect until the end of that month; you will also remember that although Mr Thomas's personnel needs have been acute, it is only recently that any substantial increase in his staff has been made available. We are only now at the point where we can begin to organize our work effectively.

In addition to difficulties such as those mentioned above we have found ourselves in the position of having to re-establish relations with the most important single group of potential agents with whom we have to deal. It was clear when I was in Spain in December that we were making absolutely no progress in that direction and that we were in fact viewed with suspicion by that group and my first task on returning to the United States was to endeavor to clarify that situation. This was, fortunately, accomplished just before Mr Mellon departed and he took with him full instructions and authorizations and I hope that upon his arrival he will be able to clear away all previously existing confusions. I learned a few weeks ago that the problem was even more acute than I had realized and for your information

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SECRET

I quote below comments written last October by the principal representative in Spain of the group with which we must deal and which comments reached me in New York a week ago:

"It was discouraging for us to gain the impression that the patriotic motives which inspired our people were being questioned, and that the services rendered and the work done served only to further the personal interests of English and American subordinates to whom our help meant only merits which they would display in their records."

"....the informalities of the Americans in economic matters.... as well as in matters of organization and personnel.... have compelled us to demand that they clarify several points if they want us to continue with our work."

"....although we were definitely told that there was plenty of money for this we have not even received an answer to our claim to the effect that expenses of services rendered be paid - services which the Americans themselves characterized as very important.... This matter has been placed before the Americans but their replies reveal a lack of firmness of purpose and organization and what is worse they reveal also duplications and rivalries among the officials charged with handling these affairs."

For these reasons, among others, I, therefore, ask that the Director or the Acting Director of OSS specifically except from the provisions of Supplement 31 to General Order 9

1. All pouch communications exchanged between Mr Thomas and myself.
2. All plans or projects proposed or in operation in the Iberian Peninsula concerning which I have any responsibility whatsoever.

And in view of the fact that my work is so interwoven with that of Mr Foster I recommend that the same exceptions be made in respect of pouch communications exchanged between Mr Thomas and him and plans or projects in the Iberian Peninsula concerning which he has responsibility.



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, DC

SECRET

GENERAL ORDER
NUMBER: 9, Supplement 31
ISSUED: 4 February 1944
EFFECTIVE: 7 February 1944

LIST S.

SUBJECT: Operations and Plans Staff

I. Organization - As provided in General Order No. 9, Supplement 17, the principal staff assistants of the Operations and Plans Officer shall include The OSS Theater Officer, the several Theater Officers, and the Transportation Officer.

II. Areas - The several Theater Officers shall exercise their functions under the control and direction of The OSS Theater Officer with respect to all OSS Offices and Missions within the following areas respectively (as shown by JCS map of theaters of operation dated 10 September 1943 and any amendments thereto):

European Theater Officer - The European Theater of Operations

North African Theater Officer - The North African Theater of Operations

Middle East Theater Officer - The Middle East Central Africa Theater of Operations

Far East Theater Officer - South East Asia Theater and the U. S. China-Burma-India Command Area

III. Duties and Responsibilities of Operations and Plans Staff - The duties and responsibilities of the Operations and Plans Officer and his staff are set forth in General Order No. 9, Supplement 17. Such duties shall particularly include the following:

(a) Each Theater Officer shall

(1) Maintain liaison with the corresponding theater section of the Operations Division, War Department, on all matters relating to his theater.

SECRET

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(2) Keep currently informed of all official communications, excepting purely intelligence reports transmitted by pouch and any other communications specifically excepted by the Director or Assistant Director, to and from any Branch or Office of OSS Washington to or from any office or mission of OSS within his theater of operations, as follows:

- a. He shall initial before transmission all outgoing cables;
- b. An information copy of all incoming cables shall be distributed to him;
- c. He shall be given a copy of all outgoing pouch material simultaneously with its dispatch from Washington. The original and the copy for the Theater Officer shall both be sent to Special Relations Office where the copy will be detached and sent directly to the Theater Officer. Only after this has been done will the original be cleared for transmittal by pouch, unless the Director or Acting Director has indicated in writing that an exception is to be made to this rule. The copy will be read and initialed by Theater Officer and returned to the originating Branch.

Except as the Director or Acting Director may specifically authorize, the Theater Officer shall not have authority to censor or amend such communications, but may call to the attention of the Director or Office or Branch concerned any matter in connection therewith, and for this purpose he may, where necessary, delay the dispatch of any outgoing communication for a reasonable period of time.

- d. Incoming pouch material shall be routed first to the Theater Officer before being forwarded to the addressee. Whenever an officer in the field believes that a pouch communication to OSS, Washington, should be seen only by a particular individual, the document should be addressed to "The Director of Strategic Services, for the attention of Mr. _____ only." The Director will thereafter determine to whom the contents will be made known.

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SECRET

(3) Recommend for final decision by the Director, the allotment among the Branches concerned of personnel allotments, including grades and ratings, and priorities for personnel and supplies granted for his theater.

(b) The transportation Officer shall

(1) With respect to procuring the transportation overseas of all OSS personnel, be the principal OSS liaison in the United States with Operations Division, War Department, and the sole OSS liaison with the Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff, and all other U. S. and Allied Government agencies.

(2) Be the channel for transmission to the Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff and the War Department of all requests for overseas travel orders for Army personnel of OSS.

IV. Duties and Responsibilities of Offices and Branches -
Each Office and Branch concerned shall

(a) Appoint a representative to the staff of each Theater Officer to assist the Theater Officer in the performance of his duties and to represent the Branch or Office in all matters relating to the Theater.

(b) Inform the Theater Officer concerned of all plans and projects, proposed or in operation, of the Office or Branch in the Theater, other than projects specifically exempted by the Director, and in general of all other matters which it is necessary for the Theater Officer to know as the central office for all information concerning the Theater.

(c) Route all of the following matters through the Theater Officer concerned:

(1) Requests to Transportation Office for overseas transportation, and requests for cancellation or modification of transportation requested.

(2) Communications to the Personnel Procurement Branch and other offices of OSS regarding procurement, allotments, and other personnel matters affecting the Theater.

- 4 -

(3) OSS overseas orders submitted to the Director for signature.

(4) Outgoing cables to and incoming pouch material from any field office or mission of OSS, except as the Director or Assistant Director may otherwise specifically provide.

(SGD) G Edward Bunton
Acting Director

SECRET

~~RESTRICTED~~
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

28 April 1946

To: Colonel G. Edward Burton
 From: (Mr) C. Hoffman
 Subject: Transfer of Personnel and Recruiting in the Field

1. You will recall our long SI conference last week concerning whether or not the field should clear with Washington transfers from one branch to another or the recruiting of personnel in the field.

2. Some of the conferees seemed to be of the opinion that transfers should not be made in the field without first clearing with the Washington office.

3. I thought you would be interested in knowing that in the execution of my new responsibilities I find numerous transfers and a great deal of recruiting going on in the field without Washington getting any direct action or clearance.

4. I do not pass this on for any other purpose except to acquaint you with the apparent view of men in the theaters other than F.E.

*See with Campbell
 in participation
 2. remaining?*

[Signature]
 Carl C. Hoffman
 Major, Army
 Chief, OSI

APR 28 1946

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

3 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR Bruce, Hopper, Glavin, Toulmin, Loughlin, MacFarland

1. Attached is an order which I have just approved on the procedure for effecting transfers, including transfers between branches, of GSS personnel and allotment slots.

2. This order is designed to do two things. First, it seeks possible orderly housekeeping by providing that Washington must first be notified before a final transfer is made. Secondly, it is intended to preserve the proper balance between the freedom, on the one hand, which as GSS Commanding Officer in your area you must have to use your men in the most effective way, and, on the other hand, the interest of the organization as a whole in preserving for the branches their field allotments and complement of trained personnel.

3. The order gives you the right to dispose your men in any way necessary to meet an emergency which your operations or the directions of the Theater Commander may present. However, in the case of a transfer which would reduce permanently a branch allotment in your Theater or which would permanently divert in other duties personnel trained for work in a particular branch, then I shall want to consider the matter myself and consult the Branch Chiefs here who will be affected.

William J. Donovan
Director

RESTRICTED

SECRET*General Order No. 9 revised
September 14*

Major Duncan C. Lee

June 8, 1944

Lt. E. J. Putnell, Jr.

In working out with Stanley Lovell and Mr. Frank Stone the respective responsibilities of CD and R&D branches in the fields of personal documentation and personal camouflage, Commander Morgan has come to the conclusion that personal camouflage should properly be solely within Lovell's jurisdiction. General Magruder concurs in this.

Commander Morgan suggests that general order No. 9 be amended in order to abolish the equipment division of CD branch and to transfer the functions of such division to R&D. Lovell and Stone agree to the assumption of these functions.

Will you please prepare an appropriate amendment for the Director's approval.

E. J. Putnell, Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

SECRET

Date: 9/27/43To: General Joan M. Muder SECRETAntoine Garde

I am enclosing a letter received from Mr. Garde together with two notes from the New York Office re the same gentleman.

If and when he calls here for an appointment I understand it is the agreement that he will see you so I am sending the attached along for your further information.

Will you please return them when you have finished with them?

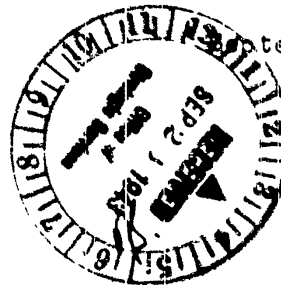
F. Smith

*Have Foxson
See him*

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

224 111

GAZDA ENGINEERING 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-



Colonel G. Edward Buxton,
Acting Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Buxton,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and thank you for your willingness to arrange a conference for me with one of your associates in Washington or New York.

As I shall be in Washington for a few days at the beginning of next week, I should prefer a meeting in Washington instead of in New York. As soon as I arrive in Washington I shall telephone you in regard to arranging an appointment.

Enclosed I am sending you an article entitled "Air power Only Through Firepower", which I believe you will find of interest because, much as has been written about airpower in this war, little has been done to explain what it really is. Having, by chance, witnessed the birth of the warplane -- the fighter, bomber and dive-bomber planes -- I was able to give a brief history of this development.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Gazda
Anthony Gazda

M. J. [unclear]

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SECRET

TO: Colonel G. Edward Burton
FROM: John C. Hughes
SUBJECT:

DATE: September 24, 1943

When I was in Washington, Miss Smith showed me a letter from Gads saying that he was going to be in Washington on other business and would come in to see you next week.

From that I assume that he will not get in touch with us here. As a matter of information, I attach herewith copy of a memorandum from Mr. Sherman regarding Gads which you may find of interest.

Although I do not know Gads myself, the general impression about him among various circles in New York is that he is not entirely reliable and is chiefly concerned with climbing on the band wagon now that the going looks smoother.

J. C. Hughes

September 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John C. Hughes

FROM: Irving E. Sherman

SUBJECT: Antoine Gasda

From other Austrian circles we learned that Gasda, immediately upon his release from Ellis Island, approached several of the Social Democratic Austrian groups and tried to buy his way into getting a foothold in these organizations.

Two of them refused to have anything to do with him, and they state that Otto was the only Austrian with whom he could establish a firm contact, the reason being that Otto's magazine was presenting financial and other problems to him, which Gasda assumed.

These Austrian circles referred to Gasda as an "adventurer" who is none too reliable.

(signed) I.E.S.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Handwritten: X-1000000-2, 7/11, 7/12
CONFIDENTIAL

September 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel G. Edward Buxton
FROM: John C. Hughes

I attach herewith memorandum from Sherman, of this office, on Genda. When you originally sent up Genda's file I had asked Sherman if he had any information on the man. He had no record of his present activities but said that he would advise me if he got any information on the subject. From this brief comment attached, it would appear that you and I were right in our surmise that Genda is now trying to climb on the band wagon.

Handwritten signature
J.C.H.



630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

September 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: MR. JOHN C. HUGHES
FROM: IRVING H. SHERMAN
SUBJECT: ANTOINE GAZDA

I talked with an Austrian journalist who was reasonably familiar with Ganda's present activities.

He advises that Ganda is financing the Austrian monarchist efforts in this country to restore Otto. He states that Ganda's ostensible efforts run along more democratic lines, but these are merely a cover for his monarchistic activities.



I.H.S.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Clay, Jr. E
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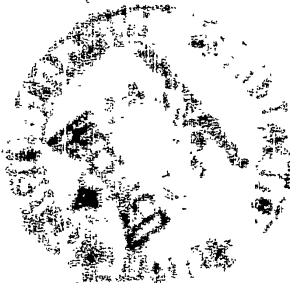
31 December 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR The Acting Director, OSS *DRB*
(Through the Secretariat)

The attached would seem to close the Gazda incident. I am also returning your file on this individual. It is suggested that when you have read the attached, they be included in your file.

J. P. Forgan
J. P. Forgan, Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Deputy Director, OSS - Intelligence Service

Attachments - 3



AT
SECRET



GAZDA ENGINEERING -1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I

December 24, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Colonel Forgan,

Thank you for your letter of December 15. From which I note with regret that, on account of certain plans now in operation, your office has decided not to proceed further with the suggestions contained in my memorandum.

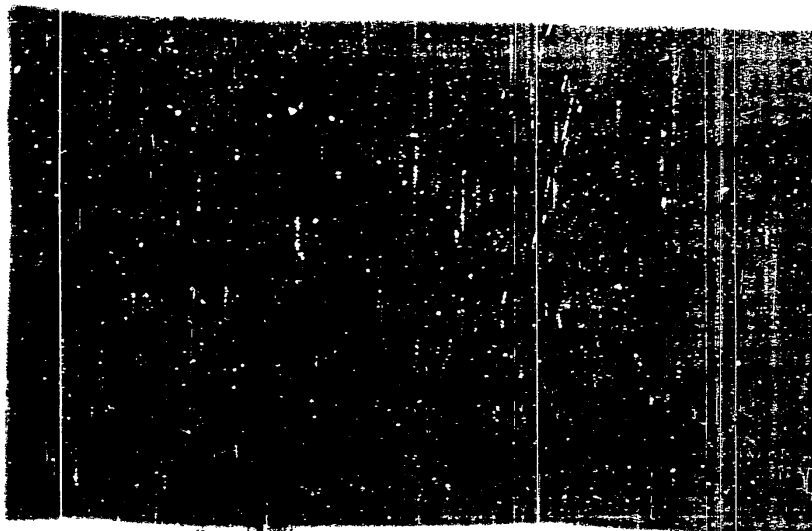
I am anxious to be of help in the liberation of Austria, and feel that I can be useful, as I have already been through my technical contributions to the Allied war effort.

I am therefore at your disposal at any time you may wish to call upon me.

Very sincerely yours,

Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/hh



CONFIDENTIAL 501

23 December 1943

Dear Sirs:

In Providence last Sunday I talked for about two hours with Julius Gault. He is busy these days with his engineering and manufacturing interests. His anti-aircraft gun is being manufactured under license at several points. He tells me he has now developed an improved weapon, but apparently it has not yet been taken up by any of our military authorities.

Mr. Gault is intelligent, keen, energetic and interesting to talk with, even if his talk is strongly marked with egotism. He is adept in self-advertising, which is legitimate enough. He emphasizes his excellent connections in Switzerland and England. In the latter country his great contact seems to be Admiral Boscawen, large photographs of whom hang in Gault's office (1705 Federal Trust Building) and in his apartment at the Windsor Hotel in Providence. There are also photographs of General Lind and Lord Gort among the pictures and so on.

During our conversation Mr. Gault showed us a typewritten memorandum of his long list of contacts with numerous photographs which he said

CONFIDENTIAL
 JULIUS GAULT
 1705 FEDERAL TRUST BUILDING
 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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he was coming to the Truman Committee. I gathered by cursory examination that it related the story of the Czech gun, Japan's early interest, which Czech rejected, and the belated interest of the United States authorities. The main point seemed to be that if we had been more receptive and quicker to act the war could have been avoided or shortened anyhow.

Dr. Czech's political interest is a hobby, expressing he says his wish to be of public use beyond his technical field. He doesn't he is very well off financially. As you know he is paying at present the cost of *Weltanschauung*, the conservative Austrian political monthly which is edited by Franz Eiden, who earlier edited a similar monthly for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* under the title *Zeitung der Nation*. I side-stepped when Czech asked my opinion of *Weltanschauung* and refrained from saying I thought Eiden to be just a usual journalist.

Though Czech speaks as a dilettante politically, his observations are accurate, as you might expect from an intelligent and observant type. For political background he relies, he explains, upon the wide and authentic contacts he has had with workings in his capacity of engineer. He worked in Austria until 1935, when he transplanted himself and his operations to Switzerland.

The situation as political conditions in Austria was -- you can't say as perfect but within the norm. He recalled that the Austrians were there largely clipped away to fight and their places have been taken by Czechs, Belgians, Hungarians and Ukrainians. Only the women remained in anything like their original number and they were likely, Czech predicted,

CONFIDENTIAL

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to play a decisive part for that reason in the earliest political developments following liberation. It is an interesting suggestion.

He handed us a collection of articles on Austria which he has contributed to the Washington Journal and to Illustration. I am sure you'll agree I should not lengthen this letter by a summary of them.

It seems worthwhile to record, however, that in his talk with me Gonda discussed Salfer Deutsch as completely isolated and out of touch. He thought there were a few; all were thought about, he said, was how he might appear to called Prime Minister. On the other hand, he takes seriously the 74-year-old Richard Schuller, who was the trade negotiator of the Austrian Government for many years and whom Gonda considers to be able, disinterested and trustworthy.

Gonda repeated during our talk any idea of an Austrian government-in-exile, but he urged the formation of some sort of representative organization. He principally thought of himself as one member. He suggested that he certainly ought to have a talk some time soon with Secretary Hall; in any case with Mr. Roche. To these suggestions I made no answer.

I think you know that Mr. Gonda has been in touch with other branches of OSS. There is a considerable dossier on him in the OSS files, and I understand that it is not all favorable. Should anything more than casual contact come between him and the State Department, I am certain you will wish to consult OSS further.

I hope you find the foregoing of interest. Let me know if there is anything more I can do at any time.

Yours sincerely,

Robert C. Peole

16 December 1943

Mr. Antoine Gaudin
Gaudin Engineering
1712 Industrial Trust
Providence, Rhode Island

My dear Mr. Gaudin:

The confidential document enclosed with your letter of the 18th of November has been carefully studied by the appropriate authorities. The introduction is an able exposition of the political, religious, and sociological background in Austria; and the plan of action seems to be the subject of careful thinking. However, because of certain plans for this particular part of the world which are now in operation, it has been decided not to proceed further with the suggestions contained in your memorandum.

I assure you your interest in referring the matter to me is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Colonel J. R. Porgan

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Major George C. Sharp
FROM: Colonel J. R. Forgan, G.S.C.
SUBJECT: Antoine Gazda

DATE: 24 November 1943

Herewith Gazda's memorandum. Please return
it tomorrow if possible.

J.R.F.

CONFIDENTIAL



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-

18th November, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Colonel Forgan,

Further to my letter of the 13th
instant, I hand you herewith a statement:

"PROGRAMME FOR THE
LIBERATION OF AUSTRIA".

This comprises an outline of the situation in Austria
and among the Austrians in exile, together with my
definite plan for the liberation of Austria.

I shall be glad to hear from you
as soon as you have had an opportunity to study this
material, and meanwhile remain,

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Anthony Gazda
Anthony Gazda

ag/nh
Enc.

Date: _____

To: Col. Forgan

attached letter is being
from Gads and ill. and
referred to.

COA IN. 4. 4. 4.

Gads and D. A. G.

G. Edward Duxton
Assistant Director

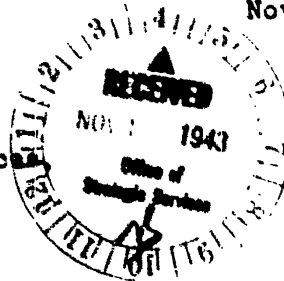
ANTOINE GAZDA



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-1-

November 10, 1943

Colonel G. Edward Buxton,
Acting Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Colonel Buxton,

Further to my letter of the 6th instant, I am sending you another article, "AUSTRIA'S FUTURE", which has just appeared in "The Providence Journal" and "The Evening Bulletin".

Whereas my previous article, "FUTURE OF AUSTRIA", dealt with the political situation in Austria and the problem of the Austrians in exile, in the enclosed article, "AUSTRIA'S FUTURE", I defend Austria's attitude from 1933 to 1938, and explain her fate, in refutation of the contention implied in the Moscow Declaration statement reading:-

"Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany..."

I also warn the Great Powers that Austria must never again be treated as a second-class nation, as I see in an independent and respected Austria one of the strongest pillars of peace in Europe.

I expect to be in Washington about the end of next week, when I shall give you a ring and shall be glad to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Antoine Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/ah
Enc. "Austria's Future".

...the family of nations from 1939 until the end of the war back right to the present. The British point out that the German people in the world... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

It is not always how long this simple truth has been obscured. Who was interested in helping the Czechs? Those who had a troubled conscience because they had in a good measure... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

That the Czechs have themselves in their hands... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...the Czechs have themselves in their hands... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

Hitler's Austrian Debt

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...Hitler's Austrian debt... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

...because they want to avoid a repetition of the mistakes of 1918; because they intend to create something more stable and sound than the order which made Germany's conquests so easy. I feel that this one sentence adds something hopelessly positive to the mere purpose of undoing Hitler's first crime.

There is, unfortunately, a drop of resentment in the sweet liquor. "Austria," says the declaration, "is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany." This sentence, I venture to submit, is quite compatible with the preceding statement that Austria was "the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression." You cannot blame the man who was thrown in the struggle for having strengthened his "weakness." Perhaps this remark was inserted only in order to tell Austria "that in the final settlement account will be taken of her own contribution to her liberation." I am far from objecting to this thought. I think that every subject nation must assert itself by all the means at its disposal. But can Austria be made responsible for being involved in this war after having been sacrificed to Germany?

Austria Resisted Germany

Alone For Five Years

If Austria's own contribution to her liberation is to be taken into account, it must not be forgotten that Austria resisted Germany alone and single-handed for five years, from 1938 to 1943. Nobody cared about Austria, but her fighting record against the Nazi monster is indeed better than that of any other country. For five years while Austria's neighbors were still considered that "it could not happen to Austria," this little nation remained stubbornly and gallantly all the more a free people. And these assaults were not just political.

German airplanes dropped revolutionary pamphlets and bombs were blown up; a blockade and hundreds of Austrian patriots were imprisoned on Hitler's orders; thousands of millions of German marks were transferred to the German treasury and captured German money markets were for years closed to Austrian participation. Worst of all, the German submarine fleet was to be Germany's blockade; they cut the Austria trade. German army officers came to the Austrian Nazi court.

...the heart of Austria... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)



Each looked at the other... (text is heavily obscured and difficult to read)

The measure of Austria's contribution to her liberation will mainly depend on the courage and her resistance receives from the Allies. Up to now this encouragement has been pitifully small. In the British Empire Austrian refugees are still labeled as enemy aliens, although many of them have been decorated as war heroes in the RAF and the Commandos. In this country, owing to President Roosevelt's and Mr. Cordell Hull's Austrians, thousands of whom are in the armed forces or in war factories, have been relieved of that "enemy" stigma. But whilst Hitler's later victims are represented in the United Nations' councils, his first victim has no recognized spokesperson. Austrian prisoners-of-war, many of whom went over to Africa, Sicily and elsewhere to the Allies are still being kept with German captives.

Moscow Declaration

Will Kindle Resistance

As one who has been fortunate enough to help win this war by technical contributions to the democracies years before these countries recognized their necessity, I raise my voice to tell the world that Austria must never again be treated as a second-class nation. Otherwise the European structure will again be brittle. She must receive freedom as a right, not as a duty. She must enjoy equality after the war and during the war. Let us rejoice in the first great step taken by the Moscow Conference. Its Declaration on Austria will stir the Austrians at home. It will lift their hearts and kindle the flame of resistance in the heart of Hitler.

CONFIDENTIAL

11 November 1943

Mr. Antoine Gaudin
Gaudin Engineering
1712 Industrial Trust Bldg.
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Gaudin:

Thank you for your letter of November 6th enclosing the article from the Providence Evening Bulletin. Colonel Benton has sent me a copy of your letter of the same date to him in which you make the following statement, "I am glad to have the assurance, through Colonel Forgan, of the co-operation of your office in my plans for the liberation of Austria, and hope the time is not far off when these plans can be put into operation." In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to your part of our position in this matter, I have to point out that in our conversation in your office on the 26th of September I suggested to you that if you had a definite plan in mind which you would be willing to commit to paper and forward to me, I would be glad to study it and discuss it here and inform you whether or not we could cooperate with you.

At the present time I have no clear knowledge of what your plans involve and, therefore, no idea of what "cooperation" in these plans means. Obviously, therefore, I cannot assure you of the cooperation of this office nor am I willing to make any commitment other than the one quoted above, namely, to give careful consideration to any plan you may care to submit.

Very sincerely yours,

Colonel J. B. Forgan

GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R - I -

November 1, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Colonel Forgan,

Enclosed I am sending you an article from "The Providence Journal" and "Evening Bulletin" entitled "FUTURE OF AUSTRIA", which I think you will find of interest.

This article outlines the little-known political situation in Austria and the problem of the Austrian ex-party leaders and ex-cabinet members in exile.

The fact that this article appeared four days before the Moscow Declaration on Austria is significant.

This Declaration will stir the Austrian people as they now know where they stand. It will lift their hearts and fan the flame of resistance in the core of Hitler's fortress.

It has already had a result, inasmuch as I have succeeded in welding some of the best leaders of the hitherto clashing Austrian parties here into a secret "AUSTRIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE", whose task is to organize the Austrian underground movement. I was able to do this, after months of difficult negotiation, only because of my recognized absolutely non-party policy.

I want to emphasize that I am not at all interested in forming or being part of any Austrian government in exile. I have rejected all such suggestions and have refused to back any such project in any way. As events in Yugoslavia, France, Greece and elsewhere have

Colonel J. R. Forgan

November 6, 1943

shown. governments-in-exile have only caused trouble, and in some cases hampered the Allied armies. I attach small value to governments-in-exile, who, having no contact with their people at home, cannot claim to represent them, and they would certainly be rejected by their compatriots in Europe.

I am convinced, however, that no time must be lost in aiding the organization of the Austrian underground movement in Austria, and any Austrian non-party body for this purpose should be recognized as a liaison and supported by the United Nations.

I believe that this little "AUSTRIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE" is also in a position to recruit some reliable patriotic Austrians here and abroad who would be of the greatest value for my plans, which I discussed with you during our meeting.

When I submit to you the detailed scheme of my plans, I shall include the names of these people, and will go over the matter with you at our next meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/na

Enc. "Future of Austria".

AUSTRIAN POSITION



FUTURE OF AUSTRIA

Needs Representative Body To Co-operate With United Nations

Plans for Joint Action by Austria's Council

The Austrian Council, a body of representatives of the Austrian people, has been formed in London. It is the first step towards the establishment of a permanent representative body for Austria. The Council will be responsible for the coordination of Austrian activities in the United Nations and for the representation of the Austrian people in the United Nations. The Council will also be responsible for the coordination of Austrian activities in the United Nations and for the representation of the Austrian people in the United Nations.

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This sounds paradoxical, but it will look quite reasonable to those who realize that these governments-in-exile were chosen, more or less arbitrarily, by the governments in power. The Czech leader, Dr. Benes, and King Peter of Yugoslavia, to mention only two examples, have numerous enemies among their constituents in exile. For London and Washington decided to accept such as representatives of their countries. In the first war, they chose a president, "democratic" as the Americans say, and a king, although he had never been a political personality.

These governments-in-exile are necessarily swollen with many Germans. It was a wise device not to increase their number, and to cut the temporary representation of France's Committee of Liberation.

It would be an easier task for the free governments to encourage the formation of a united representative Austrian body than to form a government-in-exile. To leave the free victims of Nazi aggression—as President Roosevelt has repeatedly referred to Austria—unrepresented in the councils of the United Nations is surely an anomaly, and a hardly reconcilable with the motto of the United Nations.

As soon as Great Britain had declared war on Germany Mr. Churchill said: "Great Britain has drawn the sword and will not sheathe it until the liberation of Austria is secured." On another occasion the Prime Minister said: "The people of Austria will not be forgotten by the British people."

The British people will not forget the people of Austria. The British people will not forget the people of Austria. The British people will not forget the people of Austria.

001R000100230003-6

MOAT SECRET**ANTOINETE GAZDA**

Born in Vienna 8th June 1906. German subject until 1938, when he became a Swiss citizen. Pilot in the Austrian Army during World War I. Resided in France from 1931-1934 and in Zurich from 1934-1940. In the United States since 1940.

He is a Director of the Swiss Gerlikon Company of Zurich and started the American Gerlikon Ganda Corporation of Providence, R.I. Owns 25 per cent holding in the Swiss parent company, 50 per cent of which is owned by the President, Bucherle.

Bucherle is a notorious Nazi sympathizer, whose journey to France as late as May 1943 was facilitated by the German authorities. Ganda admits that Bucherle is pro-Nazi, but has worked with and for him for many years.

Ganda's son is said on reliable authority to be a German citizen and a member of the Hitler Youth organization, which did not prevent his arrest for misappropriation of funds. It is alleged that this boy has also been active as an Axis agent in Turkey.

Ganda is believed to have been in Japan in 1935, endeavouring to sell armaments to the Japanese Air Force. (Extracts from his diary show that he knew a very large number of Japanese.)

At one time he did armament work for the British Admiralty, but this stopped in 1939 or 1940.

Known to have gone bankrupt in France in 1937 and to have been liable to arrest if he had returned there.

In addition to having been suspected of espionage activities by the French authorities of former days, he is on the British Security Black List and is regarded as very dangerous from several angles.

November 28, 1943.

MOAT SECRET



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I.

13th November, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Colonel Forgan,

Thank you for your letter of the 11th instant.

I certainly appreciate your point of view and your position with regard to making commitments. Remembering our conversation of September 29th, the willingness you kindly expressed to discuss my plans further with me seemed to me in itself to be co-operation.

I also understood, naturally, that our first meeting was just to have a preliminary talk, and therefore I told you that I would lay detailed plans before you later on.

The preparation of this scheme has taken a certain amount of time, but I am now in a position to submit to you within the next few days -- as I expect to be in Washington during the coming week -- detailed plans, from which you will be able to judge what co-operation your office can give.

Very sincerely yours,

Gayday
Antoine Gazda

ag/bh

17 November 1943

Mr. Arthine Ganda
Ganda Engineering
1718 Industrial Trust Building
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Ganda:

In reply to your letter of 13 November 1943, I shall be glad to see you during your prospective trip to Washington.

I wish to point out that it appears from your letters that you may be contemplating certain activities as an individual that are within the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1938, as amended, Title III, United States Code, Sections 611 - 621. This law requires individuals engaged in propaganda or other activities on behalf of foreign governments, foreign political parties, organizations, etc., to register and file detailed statements with the Attorney General of the United States.

I feel that it is important that you have this in mind at the time of our discussion. You understand, of course, that the cooperation of this office could not extend to activities which are within the prohibitions of the Act.

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. Ferguson
Colonel, AEC

AMF:JF:JF:JF



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-

November 10, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Forgan,

The article I sent you with my letter of November 6 has just been followed by another one, entitled "AUSTRIA'S FUTURE", also in "The Providence Journal" and "Evening Bulletin".

In this article I defend Austria's attitude from 1933 to 1938, and explain her fate, in refutation of the contention implied in the Moscow Declaration statement reading:-

"Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany..."

I also warn the Great Powers that Austria must never again be treated as a second-class nation, as I see in an independent and respected Austria one of the strongest pillars of peace in Europe.

I hope to be in Washington about the end of next week, when I want to submit to you my detailed scheme and plans, as discussed with you at our last meeting. I should appreciate -- so that I may arrange my time accordingly -- your letting me know whether I may reach you in Washington during the latter part of next week.

Yours sincerely,

Antoine Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/hh
Enc. "Austria's Future".

Declassified and Approved For Release

Release 2013/09/12 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000

As one who has been fortunate enough to help win this war by technical contributions to the democratic cause before those countries recognized their necessity, I raise my voice to tell the world that Austria must never again be treated as a second-class nation. Otherwise the European structure will remain as brittle. She must receive freedom on a right, not as a duty. She must enjoy equality after the war and during the war. It is justice in the first great step taken at the Bandung Conference, its Declaration of Austria will stir the Austrians at home, will hit their hearts and kindle the flame resistance in the heart of Hitler's fortress.



17 November 1945

Mr. Antoine Gada
Gada Engineering
1718 Industrial Trust Bldg.
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Gada:

In reply to your letter of November 10th, as far as I am able to tell at the present time I shall be in Washington all of this week and all of next week. However, as I am very often called away on short notice, I suggest you telephone me for a definite appointment before coming.

Very sincerely yours,

Colonel J. R. Porgan,

Date 10/10/43

To: Colonel Forgan

Attached correspondence
from Gaida for your in-
formation; also copy of
my reply to his letter of
Nov. 6.

G. Edward Buxton

CONFIDENTIAL

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

6178791

November 10, 1943

Mr. Antoine Gaudin
Gaudin Engineering
1712 Industrial Trust Bldg
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Gaudin:

I have your letter of November 6th and thank you for the articles enclosed from the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin.

I note that you are in touch with Colonel Forgas who is, as you know, a very responsible officer.

I appreciate your invitation to visit your proving ground when the opportunity arises and I am sure it will be most interesting and regret that my duties keep me closely confined and that I have not been in Providence, except for a few hours one day, for several months.

Sincerely yours,

G. EDWARD BRYXTON

GEB:YB



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-

November 6, 1943

Colonel E. Edward Buxton,
Acting Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Colonel Buxton,

Enclosed I am sending you an article from "The Providence Journal" and "Evening Bulletin" entitled "FUTURE OF AUSTRIA", which you may find of interest, especially as it appeared four days before the Moscow Declaration on Austria.

The Moscow Declaration will certainly stir the Austrians at home, as they now know where they stand. It will lift their hearts and fan the flame of resistance in the core of Hitler's fortress.

This Declaration shows clearly that the three Great Powers have now recognized the importance of Austria and the assistance they can get from there, which I have been emphasizing in the United States and in England for so long.

I am glad to have the assurance, through Colonel Forgan, of the co-operation of your office in my plans for the liberation of Austria, and hope the time is not far off when these plans can be put into operation.

For your information, I enclose herewith copy of my today's letter to Colonel Forgan.

Next time you are in this vicinity please let me know. I should like to drive you down to my proving ground at Narragansett, where you will perhaps be interested in seeing a demonstration of my new anti-aircraft and aircraft cannon.

The enclosed article, entitled "MOUNTBATTEN BEHIND THE GUN", may prove enjoyable reading

GAZDA ENGINEERING

SHEET

Colonel G. Edward Sutton

November 1, 1944

for you, as it deals with the important part played by
Lord Louis Mountbatten, before the war, in the history
of my now famous friend, Carlisle anti-five-hundred-ton

Sincerely yours,

Antoine Gajda
Antoine Gajda

ag/hi.

Encs. "Future of Austria"
"Mountbatten Behind the Gun"
Copy of letter to Col. Forgan.

November 6, 1943

Colonel J. H. Fergus
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Colonel Fergus,

Enclosed I am sending you an article from "The Providence Journal" and "Evening Bulletin" entitled "FUTURE OF AUSTRIA", which I think you will find of interest.

This article outlines the little-known political situation in Austria and the problem of the Austrian ex-party leaders and ex-cabinet members in exile.

The fact that this article appeared four days before the Moscow Declaration on Austria is significant.

This Declaration will stir the Austrian people, as they now know where they stand. It will lift their spirits and fan the flame of resistance in the cage of Hitler's fortress.

It has already had a result, inasmuch as I have succeeded in welding some of the best leaders of the Austrian resistance into a secret "Austrian Liberation Committee", whose task is to organize the Austrian underground movement. I was able to do this, after months of difficult negotiation, only because of my recognized absolutely non-party policy.

I want to emphasize that I am not at all interested in forming or being part of any Austrian government-in-exile. I have rejected all such suggestions and have refused to back any such suggestion in any way. As events in Yugoslavia, France, Greece and elsewhere have

Colonel L. R. Farman

November 6, 1943

shown, governments-in-exile have only caused trouble, and in some cases hampered the Allied armies. I attach small value to governments-in-exile, who, having no contact with their people at home, cannot claim to represent them, and they would certainly be rejected by their compatriots in Europe.

I am convinced, however, that no time must be lost in aiding the organization of the Austrian underground movement in Austria, and any Austrian non-party body for this purpose should be recognized as a liaison and supported by the United Nations.

I believe that this little "AUSTRIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE" is also in a position to recruit some reliable patriotic Austrians here and abroad who would be of the greatest value for my plans, which I discussed with you during our meeting.

When I submit to you the detailed scheme of my plans, I shall include the names of these people, and will go over the matter with you at our next meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Antoine Gaudin

ag/mk

Enc. "Future of Austria"



FUTURE OF AUSTRIA

Written for Journal-Bulletin by Antoine Gaudin

Needs Representative Body To Co-operate With United Nations

The future of Austria is a subject which has been discussed by the United Nations since the end of the Second World War. It was decided to set up a Commission of the Big Four to study the problem. The Commission has now reported to the United Nations and its recommendations are being considered by the Security Council.

The Commission has recommended that Austria should be a permanent member of the United Nations. It also recommended that Austria should be a permanent member of the Security Council. The Commission also recommended that Austria should be a permanent member of the International Court of Justice.

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his organization. Therefore the socialist radicals who were active in 1934, although hating Hitler, despised most of their emotional energy against the memory of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg. And since the 1938 emigration is mostly composed of former followers of Schuschnigg, the socialist radicals refuse co-operation with them.

There is still another obstacle to unity. The Austrian Socialists and Catholics, though once united, are now fighting one another. They have no common aim in common they all want the restoration of their country as they were before the German invasion. With Austria it is different. There are strong historical reasons for this. The Austrians had for centuries been the core of a veritable empire. In 1900-1905 they were deprived of their old empire. It was only to find them in another German hand.

The people, however, can get independently of the German situation. The Austrian Republic is a small republic of a few million people. It is not a part of a larger empire. It is a small republic of a few million people. It is not a part of a larger empire. It is a small republic of a few million people. It is not a part of a larger empire.

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ments. This sounds paradoxical, but it will look quite reasonable to those who realize that most governments-in-exile were chosen, more or less arbitrarily, by the governments in power. The Czech leader, Dr. Benes, and King Peter of Yugoslavia, to mention only two examples, have numerous enemies among their compatriots in exile, but London and Washington decided to accept them as representatives of their countries. In the First War, they chose a great artist, Pilsudski, as the representative of Poland although he had never been a political personality.

Since governments-in-exile are necessarily stricken with many deficiencies, it was a wise decision not to increase their number, and to call the temporary representation of France a Committee of Liberation.

It would be an easier task for the free governments to encourage the formation of a united representative Austrian body than to form a government-in-exile. To leave the last victim of Nazi aggression—as President Roosevelt has repeatedly referred to Austria—unrepresented in the councils of the United Nations is surely an anomaly, and is hardly reconcilable with statements of the leaders of the United Nations.

As soon as Great Britain had decided war on Germany, Mr. Churchill said: "Great Britain has given the word and will not retreat. It will see the liberation of Austria is secured." On another occasion the Prime Minister said: "The people of Austria will never desert the cause of the freedom of Austria from the Russian yoke. In the victory of the Allies over Austria, that end has been secured."

The United Nations has decided war on Germany. It will see the liberation of Austria is secured. On another occasion the Prime Minister said: "The people of Austria will never desert the cause of the freedom of Austria from the Russian yoke. In the victory of the Allies over Austria, that end has been secured."

OCTOBER 1945

LIBERATION

3

How long this will take I leave to the General Staff, but each man should be proud to do that much for his country. In addition each man should have technical training to fit him to take his part in the manufacture of our machines and equipment.

Democracy does not like these ideas. It says there is curtailment of liberty and it weeps about the cost. 'Curtailed Liberty? Nonsense! It is merely a *grand pro quo* — the payment a man makes in return for the privileges this country offers. The cost? Well, what is this training except insurance against war? If we had had an army of ten million men trained for war, would there have been a war? You and I know that there would not. Hitler knew that he had unprepared foes to fight and he reckoned on conquering them before they could prepare. The cost! Let someone figure what this war has cost us, and the additional amount it will cost for another year, and tell how many years of training such as I suggest the total amount would pay for. Conscription and its cost would be a small amount to pay to save the expense

of this war, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed to Mars.

Another objection is the time this training will take from the productive life of each man. What of it? We will all be treated alike and the average man will be the gainer. He will learn respect for law and authority. The criminal tendencies of many will receive a check and a turn in the right direction from association with those of loftier ideals. The scobs will be brought down to the level of the average man and know the true worth of those who start life with less pecuniary advantages. Every man will advance in the direction of true democracy and 99% will be benefitted physically by the training.

The idea that conscription is undemocratic is, to my mind, the sheerest nonsense. Nothing could be more democratic than to have every man in the country associating with every other on terms of absolute equality with the reward of promotion going to the most deserving. By all means let us have conscription in time of peace as well as war.

Mountbatten Behind the Gun

By ANTOINE GAZDA (Providence, R. I.)

WHEN Lord Louis Mountbatten was appointed Chief of Combined Land, Naval and Air Operations a year ago the author of this article ventured to foretell him that he would go down in history as a second Nelson — with wings, riding a tank. Now this fascinating personality has been summoned to an even higher task, as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia. Mr. Churchill, in his Quaker bonhomie, called him "a conscription orphan," but even this name fails to give a full account of his outstanding military qualities. He is not only a leader of men, but he is also one of the very few people who have proved their capacity for coordinating political events and military necessity.

It is now almost seven years since that day when, with great impressiveness and equal uncertainty, I entered the door of a small room in the British Admiralty — a door which was marked "Naval Air Division." The day before, at lunch at the Army and Navy Club, two friends of mine — one a member of the House of Lords and a well-known figure, the other a British Naval Attaché, had talked me over the background I suffered in the British Navy from a military one. Almost as with one voice they said: "This is the man that you must see — and right away!" And so it was that I sat in the corner of this over-crowded and uncomfortable office a tall headstrong man with an intense and the most effect of a better education of the last years in America. We were sitting for a long, long time. We wanted to make this time's

support in a struggle which was to last another three years, until it was successful.

It was known to many at that time that the Germans were preparing a new air strategy for an attempt at world domination, but only a few were willing to be conscious of its purpose. Having seen the first experimental Stuka dive-bomber and having been told by German experts of the hopes they pinned on it, I was convinced that defeat or success of this weapon would determine the course of human history. This meeting with Lord Louis Mountbatten, I felt, might decide whether Hitler would win or lose the coming war.

Lord Louis proved to be a good listener. As a naval man he hesitated to accept the idea that an airplane could be a real menace to a ship, but after some time he understood that dive bombing could threaten even the mightiest battleship. Hearing him admit this, I felt that the field was well plowed for receiving the seed. He listened attentively when I told him that the counter-measure was available. The fact that it was new and unheard-of did not deter, but rather attract this man, whose mind was always eagerly open to fresh ideas. His thorough familiarity with aviation and the fact that I could speak to him as a flyer to a flyer facilitated the meeting of our thoughts.

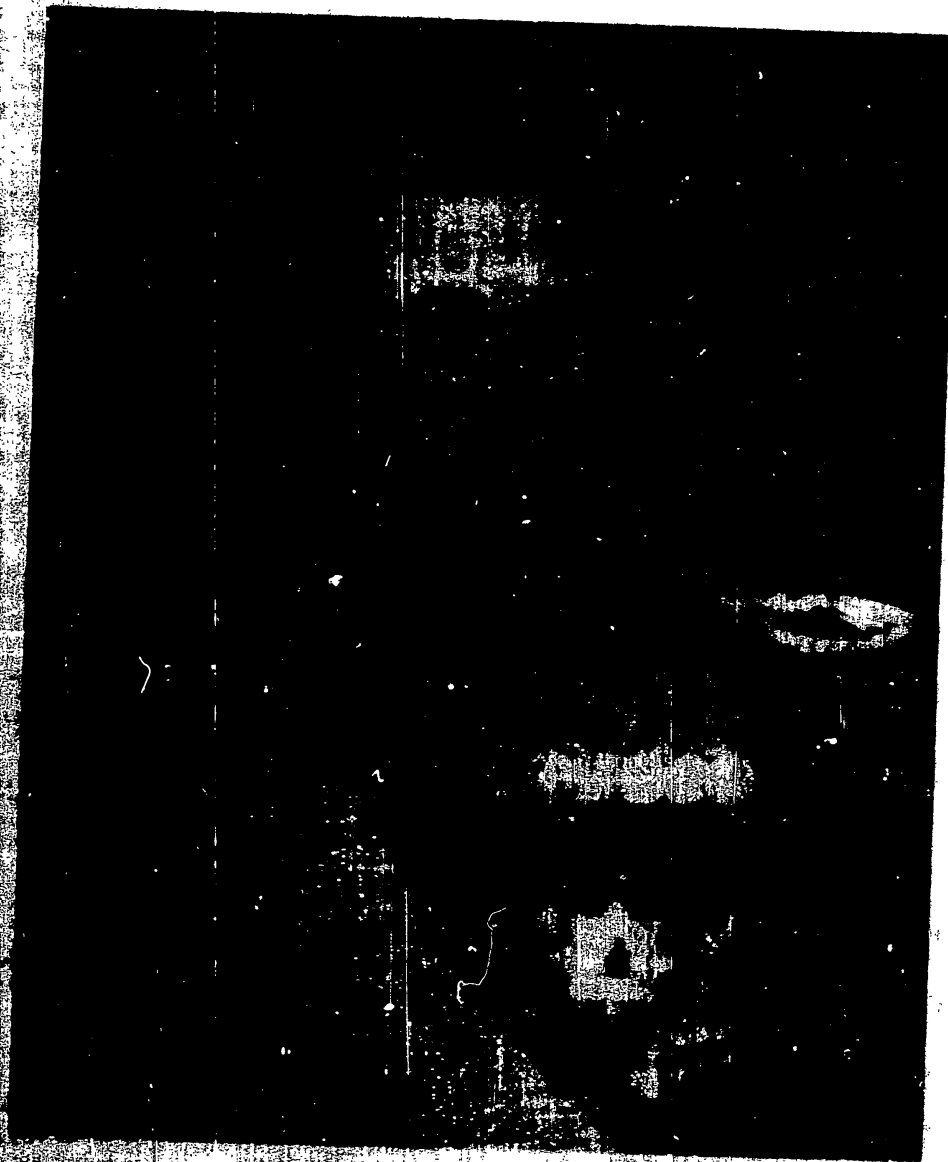
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October 1943

LIBERATION

5

"The Complete Triphibian"



Admiral, Air Marshal, General
LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, R.N.

OCTOBER 1945

LIBERATION

The Truth About Italy

By FRANZ KLEIN

SO ITALY was misunderstood in the last moment. Incredibly Negro Mussolini had gone Marshal Badoglio, an arrogant anti-Fascist who never, either in Berlin or in Italy, raised his arm in the Fascist salute, offered peace and the joining of his forces with the Allies. The reply was "unconditional surrender." This was followed by peace negotiations. When the main terms had been agreed upon Badoglio accepted the following formula: "The Italian Government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally." The peace terms were accepted as a gentleman's agreement. After Queen, Mr. Churchill stayed in "Vigevano" until he had been asked. Badoglio had fought in these negotiations not for his personal prestige but for the future of Italy. Having secured reasonable conditions, he had no objection to calling the surrender unconditional.

Mussolini's end had come a little too early. According to the principle of "going with the devil to the bridge but not over it" a program had been hatched even in May when Mr. Churchill was in Austria, whereby Mussolini was to have landed the boat back to the King after the complete capture of Italy. (What happened before the fall of Mussolini will be a secret for some time.) Then Marshal Badoglio was to command Italy's much-respected or facilitated the Allied landing on the Italian mainland. Only then would he swing fully to the Allied side.

Although Mussolini had left a week or two too soon, Marshal Badoglio and the King tried to carry out this plan. Badoglio predicted that the war was on. For this he was visited by the same people who ought to display more caution than all their misadventures of Admiral Horthy. By following this Italy would defend herself back to back with the Allied forces and prevent the arrival of German reinforcements. Then the unconditional peace terms had to be agreed upon. Badoglio asked to have the announcement of "unconditional surrender" postponed, because he wanted to protect the three great powers. He wanted the Allies first to destroy Hitler and all his allies. Then, again, are Italian soldiers. He wanted, according to the "New York Times," "to make it clear that the Allies were not prepared to give such terms." However, it was always stated that the "New York Times" "did not know the personage" who was the source of the "New York Times." The source of the "New York Times" was the "New York Times" to know that the source was "New York Times."

The last condition was the last of the unconditional surrender is given independently by the arrival of the Italian army in Berlin. There was no doubt by the time of unconditional surrender because they can be trusted. The government of this large state was Marshal

Badoglio's best bargaining counter in his peace negotiations. He honored his pledge. People who call Badoglio the Italian Pétain are more right than they realize. Both men were successful in cheating the same devil. The conquest of Italy would have been easier if the Allies had trusted the King and his new Premier earlier.

Marshal Badoglio did not consider it necessary to give his predecessor strong protection, he overlooked Hitler's burning lust for revenge. Thus the Nazis were able to kidnap Mussolini.

Never was a German fake more impudent and transparent than this latest one, but people who are incurably enamored of their own childish simplifications are willing to forget in this case that to every German assertion the immediate reaction must be "It's a lie." First, Goebbels invented a silly story about Mussolini's ill treatment by the King; in fact, he did not invent it, but copied it with some embroidering from the Allied press. Then the kidnapping was presented as a liberation. Obviously because Mussolini refused to play Hitler's puppet, he was declared seriously ill. The fact that he still remained in audacious was explained by the necessity of his reading the news that Badoglio had withheld from him during his "captivity." Hitler forged a proclamation to the Italians and it was broadcast in the name of Mussolini. Finally, after a ten-days' training, Goebbels put to the microphone an actor who performed the easy task of imitating Mussolini's style and voice. The Swiss press was convinced that it was not the ex-Duce. But perhaps the deflated Mussolini himself was forced to be this actor.

If he had been prepared to rule Italy as Hitler's quivering under the protection of German bayonets, there would never have been the necessity of a voluntary or enforced resignation.

In Italy no one will be deceived by this dirty trick, and "Republican Fascism," made in Germany, will have to rely on rogues like Farinacci, that is, the Nazi wing of the former Fascist Party. No one in Italy will believe that Mussolini, after having put up a purely symbolic fight for three years, would the Italians "to assist actively the German forces that are fighting the common enemy on Italian soil."

In this connection some analysis of Hitler's speech on Italy is most enlightening and exultating. Murderers are never fond of interfering policemen, but according to Hitler, the escaped victim. In this case Badoglio's Italy is guilty of treachery. Calling Mussolini Italy's greatest son Hitler presented him as a weakling who was never able to overcome the sabotage of "German circles." These dark



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R I -

October 21, 1943

Colonel J. R. Forgan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Central Building,
Washington D.C.

Dear Colonel Forgan,

I refer to our meeting of September 29, and regret to be confirming this only today, as I have been overloaded with experimental work and in the meantime have done a lot of travelling.

First of all I want to thank you for your interest and the readiness you displayed to continue with me in the matter we discussed.

Since leaving Washington I have had the opportunity to continue my negotiations with some of those Austrians living in the United States whom I consider may be helpful and trustworthy in my program.

As discussed with you, I shall work out a detailed scheme of my plans, which I hope to be able to submit to you in the next two weeks. This scheme will include positive plans which can be put into immediate effect by your office.

Enclosed I am sending you an article entitled "Mountbatten Behind the Gun", which I hope you will enjoy reading.

Yours sincerely,

gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/ah
Enc.

How long this will take I leave to the General Staff, but each man should be prepared to sacrifice for his country. In addition each man should have technical training to fit him to take his part in the manufacture of war machines and equipment.

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WHEN Lord Louis Mountbatten was appointed Chief of Combined Land, Naval and Air Operations a year ago the author of this article ventured to foretell that he would go down in history as a second Nelson — with wings, riding a hawk. Now this fascinating personality has been summoned to an even higher task, as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in South-eastern Asia. Mr. Churchill, in his Quebec broadcast, called him 'a complete capitulation,' but even this name fails to give a full account of his outstanding military qualities. He is not only a leader of men, but he is also one of the very few people who have proved their capacity for coordinating political events and military necessity.

It is now almost seven years past that day when, with great excitement and equal uncertainty, I entered the door of a small room in the British Admiralty — a door which was marked 'Naval Air Division.' The day before, in haste at the Army and Navy Club, two friends of mine — one a member of the House of Lords and a well-known sportsman, the other a British Naval Attaché, had advised me that for the luncheon I suffered in the British Club there was only one dinner. Arriving at with one voice they cried: "He is the one man you must see — and right away!" And there from a dimly lit corner of this over-estimated and over-estimated office a tall handsome man rose to welcome me and his words came with a fervor eloquent of his full heart in attendance on me. "We were waiting for a high quality subject. We wanted to value this man's

support in a struggle which was to last another three years, until it was successful.

It was known to many at that time that the Germans were preparing a new air strategy for an attempt at world domination, but only a few were willing to be conscious of its purpose. Having seen the first experimental Stuka dive-bomber and having been told by German experts of the hopes they pinned on it, I was convinced that defeat or success of this weapon would determine the course of human history. This meeting with Lord Louis Mountbatten, I felt, might decide whether Hitler would win or lose the coming war.

Lord Louis proved to be a good listener. As a naval man he hesitated to accept the idea that an airplane could be a real menace to a ship, but after some time he understood that dive bombing could threaten even the mightiest battleship. Hearing him admit this, I felt that the field was well plowed for receiving the seed. He listened attentively when I told him that the counter-measure was available. The fact that it was new and unheard-of did not deter, but rather attract this man, whose mind was always eagerly open to fresh ideas. His thorough familiarity with aviation and the fact that I could speak to him as a flyer to a flyer facilitated the meeting of our thoughts.

After this first discussion Lord Louis had become the British champion of the 20-mm. Oerlikon anti-aircraft cannon. His considered and unquenchable enthusiasm rode over the highest hurdles. At once we went to his

superior the Director of the Naval Air Division, who being an aviator, displayed a quick understanding, although pointing rather humorously to the fact that this cannon did not come into his sphere, because it was not 'air but anti-air.' 'I am afraid,' he laughed, 'you are in the wrong office; you ought to see the anti-air division!'

That Lord Louis was not only a capable debater but also a brilliant speaker, I was, by a strange coincidence, to learn for the first time, when, only a week later he offered to act as my substitute when I arrived with a sore throat to give a film lecture on the new weapon at the Admiralty. He took him only a few minutes to glance through and comprehend my notes, which contained many intricate

This was followed for years by many interesting and encouraging talks between us, often over the breakfast table or late at night when he came home from the Admiralty. He knew how to mobilize not only his professional but also his social connections for the high purpose which he had espoused. Enriching by direct and indirect methods the competent personalities, he proved himself an able tactician. That is how he secured the support of men like the late Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. Watching Lord Louis I was, in a way, often reminded of The Scarlet Pimpernel, who combined social brilliance with deepest seriousness of purpose. The charmer who intrigued the ladies at his famous Brook House parties was, at the very next moment, the man behind the Oerlikon gun.

When Admiral Backhouse had become First Sea Lord he maintained the interest he had shown from the beginning, and it was not long before the Board of Admiralty under his authority, adopted the rapid-firing Oerlikon AA cannon as the Royal Navy's defense against the coming Nazi dive-bomber.

Lord Louis had a special way of winning people over to his ideas. By his own particular method of cutting red tape he saved much time and precious lives in this war. Once he burst into a conference of admirals and generals, with the disquieting question what they would do if the Germans had a weapon fifty per cent superior to the corresponding British design. Having enjoyed for some moments the consternation of everyone present he broke the tension by announcing that the British had this weapon and he himself had just witnessed its successful first test. After that no one could easily reject the new invention.

It was six months before the outbreak of war when the Admiralty accepted the Oerlikon cannon as standard equipment of the Royal Navy. With his new air strategy Hitler overran Europe, and his Stuka dive-bombers were the terror of those Allied ships which lacked Oerlikon protection. Thanks to Lord Louis the superiority of the dive-bomber to its floating targets did not develop into a lasting catastrophe for the Allied navies.

Fortunately Lord Louis' influence extended to this country, where, before the U. S. was attacked he convinced the U. S. Naval authorities of their urgent need of the Oerlikon gun.

All who know him will agree that "Dickie" Mountbatten is the man to carry out the difficult task which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have placed on his broad shoulders—and in doing so they have given him his greatest chance.



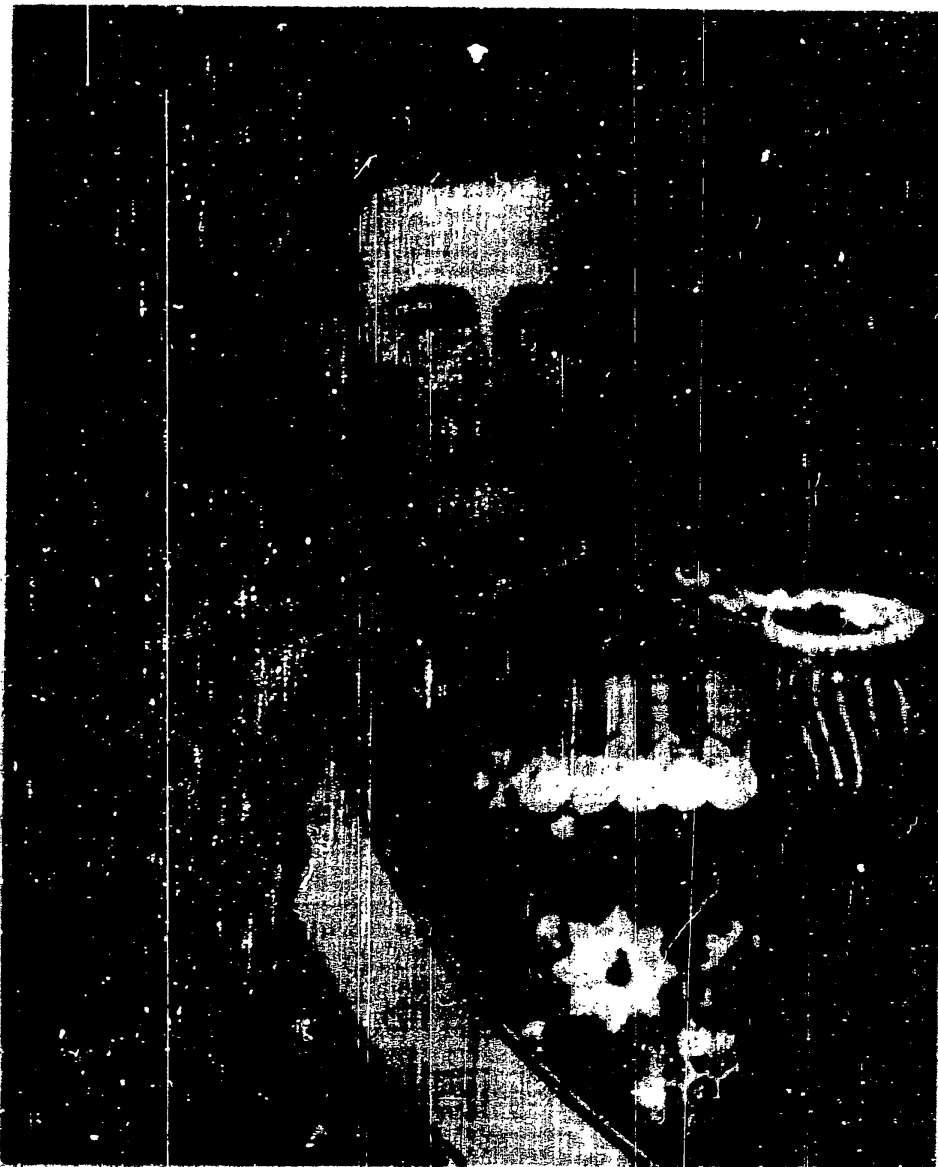
Lord Louis Mountbatten (left) stands with his daughter Patricia standing on one of his flying visits to Newport, R. I.

infinite calculations. Then he speaks for a full hour, most convincing my doubts over fear and my infinitesimal knowledge and his patient and ability and genuine knowledge which convinced not only me, but also his audience.

OCTOBER, 1943

LIBERATION

"The Complete Triphibian"



Admiral, Air Marshal, General
LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, R.N.

The Truth About Italy

by FRANZ KLEIN

SO ITALY was misunderstood to the last moment. In suddenly, Signor Mussolini had gone. Marshal Badoglio, an avowed anti-Fascist who never, either in Berlin or in Italy, raised the war to the Fascist salute, offered peace and the joining of his forces with the Allies. The reply was "unconditional surrender." This was followed by peace negotiations. When the main terms had been agreed upon, Badoglio accepted the following formula: "The Italian Government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally." The peace terms were included in a gentlemen's agreement. After Quebec, Mr. Churchill stayed in Washington until it had been settled. Badoglio had fought in these negotiations not for his personal prestige but for the future of Italy. Having secured reasonable conditions, he had no objection to calling the surrender unconditional.

Mussolini's end had come a little too early. According to the principle of "going with the devil to the bridge but not over it" a program had been hatched out in May when Mr. Churchill was in America, whereby Mussolini was to have backed the helm back to the King after the complete conquest of Sicily. (Why it happened before the fall of Vienna will be a secret for some time.) Then Marshal Badoglio was to continue Italy's march-recessure to facilitate the Allies' landing on the Italian mainland. Only then would he swing Italy to the Allies' side.

Although Mussolini had left a week or two too soon, Marshal Badoglio and the King tried to carry out this plan. Badoglio proclaimed that the war went on. For this he was vilified by the same people who ought to display some decency after all this martyrdom of Admiral Doria. By declaring that Italy would defend herself Badoglio tried to prevent the arrival of German reinforcements. When the provisional peace terms had at last been agreed upon, Badoglio asked to have the announcement of "unconditional surrender" postponed, because he wanted to punish the slave power. He wanted the Allies first to occupy Naples and, if possible, Rome against an Italian mine-connection. His story, according to the "New York Herald Tribune" "was told bluntly that the Allies were not prepared to alter their terms." Dictation is not always identical with common sense. "Did ideological pressure groups affect the course of events?" asked "The New York Times." One could only read the London "Times" to know that the answer is "Yes."

The fact that conditions were the basis of this unconditional surrender is proven indisputably by the arrival of the Italian King in French ports. Kings can never be the object of unconditional surrender, because they can be rescued. The question of the King was a

Badoglio's best bargaining counter in his peace negotiations. He honored his pledge. People who call Badoglio the Italian Petain are more right than they realize. Both men were successful in cheating the same devil. The conquest of Italy would have been easier if the Allies had trusted the King and his new Premier earlier.

Marshal Badoglio did not consider it necessary to give his predecessor strong protection; he overlooked Hitler's burning lust for revenge. Thus the Nazis were able to kidnap Mussolini.

Never was a German take more impudent and transparent than this latest one, but people who are incurably enamored of their own childish simplifications are willing to forget in this case that to every German assertion the immediate reaction must be "It's a lie." First, Goebbels invented a silly story about Mussolini's ill treatment by the King; in fact, he did not invent it but copied it with some embroidering, from the Allied press. Then the kidnapping was presented as a liberation. Obviously because Mussolini refused to play Hitler's puppet, he was declared seriously ill. The fact that he still remained inaudible was explained by the necessity of his reading the news that Badoglio had withheld from him during his captivity. Hitler forged a proclamation to the Italians and it was broadcast in the name of Mussolini. Finally, after a ten-days' training, Goebbels put to the microphone an actor who performed the easy task of imitating Mussolini's style and voice. The Swiss press was convinced that it was not the ex-Duce. But perhaps the deflated Mussolini himself was forced to be this actor.

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In this connection some analysis of Hitler's speech on Italy is most enlightening and exhilarating. Murderers are never fond of interfering policemen but, according to Hitler, the escaped victim in this case Badoglio's Italy is guilty of treachery. Calling Mussolini Italy's greatest son Hitler presented him as a weakling who was never able to overcome the sabotage of certain circles. These dark

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Daily Report: #6079

KROFTA, CLGA (alias KROFTOVA), 17 East 70th Street, New York City.

Subject is a native of Czechoslovakia of Jewish extraction, came to the United States in May 1939, left in July 1939, returned again in May 1940, and received her first papers in May 1941. Her husband, Alois Krofta, a wealthy hotel operator, and daughter, Alexandra, are both in Prague. Subject is generally accompanied by her sister, MARIA RAPAPORTOVA, and it is known that they have two brothers, JULIUS RAPAPORT, Mexico City, and JINDRICH (HENRIK) RAPAPORT, Czechoslovakia.

Surveillance of subject by a definitely reliable source presents conclusive evidence of her close association with a number of highly suspicious individuals. Subject has apparently not attempted to use the cables at all extensively, and the only message on file concerns the immigration of her mother, GIUSEPPE KROFTOVA RAPAPORT, her stepbrother, JINDRICH (HENRIK) RAPAPORT, and several friends. However, there is every reason to believe that other activities of subject are dangerous and it is recommended that her cables be watched with the greatest care.

While under surveillance it was ascertained that subject had contacted the Czechoslovakian Consul in New York, the Colombian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Brazilian and Cuban Consuls at Miami, Florida.

The more important associates of subject are the following:

FISCHER, FRANK M., 9 East 96th Street, New York City

GABER, ANTOINE, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, Hungarian cannon manufacturer from Switzerland.

KOFAK, SAM, 72-15 14th Avenue, Jackson Heights, Queens, Long Island, former editor of a Czechoslovakian newspaper and reported to be a refugee.

KOCHENILLO, MAURICIO, La Paz, Bolivia.

Other associates are -

Ovidio Abreu, Washington, D.C., Brazilian Embassy.

Armando Lacerda, Washington, D.C., secretary to the Venezuelan Embassy.

Jaime Micaela, Washington, D.C., resident commissioner of the Philippines.

Mrs. Mariette De-la-Joy Harboet, Washington, D.C., former secretary at the French Embassy.

E. M. Spear, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., architect and shipbuilder reported to have yards in Salisbury, Md.

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Paul Culbertson, Washington, D.C., attached to the State Department.

Tulsa Babay, New York City, information clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mrs. Belle Shaley, 633 Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Russ Macready, Ambassador Hotel, Washington, D.C., director of fashion promotion for Britain presently in Rio de Janeiro.

Charles Offley Lee, Ambassador Hotel, Washington, D.C., English tin broker.

Andre E. Legerre, Waldorf Hotel, New York City, French movie producer.

A definitely reliable source reveals that LILLIE Stein, convicted in Brooklyn of espionage, stated that she was acquainted with subject, but this was denied by subject. Subject is further alleged to be a friend of Dr. EMMERICH. This information was received from the British Passport Control Officer at New York City as late as July 17, 1940, who further stated that DR. EMMERICH was affiliated with the German Government and at that time was located in Rio de Janeiro. This source further alleged that subject is engaged in espionage for the German Government. In this connection it is noted that during the surveillance above-mentioned, Conradin Dold, convicted of espionage in Brooklyn, attempted to get in touch with subject and her sister. Highly confidential source also reports that Conradin Dold and one JOHN GABRIEL ENTENHAGEN entertained subject and her sister at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Subject stated that due to her non-Aryan ancestry, she had been divorced by German proclamation and that she contemplated marriage with MAURICIO HONDECHER. Subject's sister, MARIA RAPAPORTOVA, has made application to have her name changed to MARIA HEMAN. One ALEXANDER KILYFF cabled one Rogerio de la Silva, secretary of the Mexican State Department, requesting an entrance permit for MARIEA RAPAPORTOVA HEMAN, a Czech citizen residing in the United States, who is believed to be MARIA RAPAPORTOVA, sister of subject.

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Daily Report #7377

MC MILLAN, JAMES G., 390 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., (business);
445 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Ill. (residence).

Subject is president of the WANDER CO., 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of "Ovaltine" and malt syrups. The Wander Co. is affiliated with M. A. WANDER, S.A. of Berne, Switzerland, and is 25 percent owned by Swiss citizens. Subject has dealt with ANTOINE GAZDA about promoting in the United States a new magnesium alloy, owned by GLARO LTD., of Glarus, Switzerland, represented by Gaida. Subject reportedly forwarded parcels to prisoners of war through ALVES & CIA., Rua Dos Correios 41, Lisboa, Portugal.

CONFIDENTIAL

Daily Report #4173

GASDA, ANTOINE, 100 Fountain Street, Providence, R.I.

The following, quoted from the New York Times, March 19, 1942, brings up to date information in report No. 1337:

"Antoine Gasda, 47-year-old inventor and munitions salesman who was arrested December 9 as an enemy alien, has been released 'in the custody of the War Department' because his activities as a gunmaker and his inventions are considered essential by the Army to the war effort, it was learned yesterday.

"Mr. Gasda, an Austrian, passed two months in detention at Ellis Island after he was taken into custody by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria. After a hearing before one of the citizen hearing boards set up here he was paroled in the Army's custody by specific request.

"Mr. Gasda came to the United States a year ago with the exclusive manufacturing rights here of the Gerlikon gun, developed by the Gerlikon Machine Tool Works, of Switzerland. The gun, which is said to fire 600 explosive shells a minute, was particularly in demand by the United States Navy and the British government late last year. Mr. Gasda is said to have contracts for \$20,000,000 worth of guns on order in the country, being manufactured in various places.

"In addition to his gun contracts, he is the inventor of a variety of other weapons and accessories, including a movable raid-proof factory and an automatic wing-top machine gun. He is also believed to have offered the Army other inventions of ideas which helped influence officials to approve his release as an enemy alien on parole.

"Mr. Gasda has his own company here, known as the AMERICAN GERLIKON GUN CO. Some of his gun contracts are being carried out at the factory of this concern at Providence. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gasda will stay in Providence in the parole of an Army captain there."

CONFIDENTIAL

Daily Report #1-7

American Ordnance Works, Corp., 100 Mountain St., Providence, R.I.

Incorporated in U.S. Will manufacture anti-aircraft guns, under Government contract. The work will be subcontracted to subject firm will assemble and finish the guns.

Officers are:

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, president and director. Past member of the firm ROBERT H. JOHNSON, financial consultant. An president and director of JOHNSON & JOHNSON, construction of aircraft.

JOHN, CARROLL B., vice president and director. Formerly associated with the American LaFrance Corporation and British Locomotive Corp.

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, secretary and treasurer. Associated with Houston & Jones and treasurer of General Machinery Ordnance Corporation of N.Y.

ALANSON, ROBERT C., assistant treasurer.

JOHN, CARROLL B., vice president and director. Associated with O. R. Johnson Machine Works, Inc., Zurich, Switzerland (which has a munitions plant in Japan), and a director of the New York Branch of the Swiss Bank, a Swiss bank organization. General is an Austrian with strong Axis affiliations and is suspected of subversive activities in U.S. in 1940. Reportedly persons non grata in England because of his relations there with JOHN MARSH CO., Franco Government representative. General is friendly with officers of the Douglas Aircraft Company and has a \$1,000,000 contract with the U.S. War Dept. for German guns to be manufactured in U.S.

He is intimately associated with ALBERT ROSE, known Nazi agent. She is associated with FRANK STEINBERG, Roosevelt field, New York. (Source: RUSSELL)

Other directors for subject firm (American Ordnance Works Corp.) are:

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, president and director of the American Machine Works Corporation in Hamilton, Ohio and reportedly Nazi.

JOHNSON, ROBERT.

Subject company is controlled by the German interests in Switzerland which have contracts with Japanese, German and British Governments. Proprietor of German interests in Switzerland is:

ALANSON (ROBERT), WILL C., German-born Swiss citizen, believed to be strong Nazi.

JOHN, CARROLL B., employee of German Machine Works in Switzerland; he is known as Air Corps of Swiss Army; associated with Nazis and is believed to be German.

American Ordnance Works Corp. is classified as espionage source.

September 13, 1943

Mr. Antoine Gauda
1712 Industrial Trust Bldg.
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Gauda:

I must apologize for having permitted so much time to elapse since the receipt of your letter. The situation of late has been rather exacting for me.

I shall be very glad to arrange a conference for you with one of my associates here in Washington or, if more convenient for you, in New York. If you choose to meet in New York you should contact Mr. John W. Hughes, National Building, Rockefeller Center, 430 Fifth Avenue, New York City. I shall inform him of this arrangement. If you prefer to come to Washington I shall be glad to arrange for you to meet one of my associates concerned with the kind of enterprise in which you represented an interest. The address is 25th and E Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

Will you kindly inform Mr. Hughes or one of your associates, whichever you may find most convenient to you?

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Burton
Acting Director

Copy for Mr. Hughes

Ganda, Austria 12/116
in C.C. -

9 September 1943

Mr. John G. Hughes
 National Building
 Rockefeller Center
 230 Fifth Avenue
 New York City

Dear John:

*He left sent
 rewrite - + finished
 9/12/*

✓
 Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter to
 Mr. Ganda which is self-explanatory.

You doubtless know Ganda who is making offers
 to collaborate with us or to discuss with us the
 matter of assistance which Austria can contribute to
 the Allied cause. Nevertheless, I am transmitting
 herewith the file of our correspondence for your back-
 ground information. Will you kindly return the file
 promptly when you have finished with it.

Ganda is one of those individuals associated
 with international wiretapping supplies and consequently
 subject to certain suspicions frequently justified in
 the case of such international figures. Regardless of
 his past history he is acting true to form in getting
 on the bandwagon and should be treated with the reserve
 which I do not have to stress with you.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. Edward Burton
 Assistant Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1943

TO: General W. J. Donovan
FROM: J. M. Scribner
SUBJECT: SO Operations - Western Europe - Proposal of Antoine Gauda

In accord with your recent request to be kept advised of the progress made on the subject, a security check was instituted and a report has just been received, copy of which is attached herewith.

On the basis of the report, it appears to be worthwhile to pursue the matter with Mr. Gauda, and Major Sharp, who is handling this in the SO Branch, is arranging to meet with him in the near future.

After a meeting is effected, we will advise you further of developments.


J. M. Scribner
Acting Chief, SO

SECRET

SECRET

August 26, 1945

To: Major George C. Sharp
From: Security Office
Subject: (Garda, Antoine)

Our investigation of the Subject indicates that he is a man of very considerable ability and self possession. He appears to have extensive and detailed knowledge, both of the technical aspects of Ordnance design and manufacture and of the social political situation in Austria and adjacent countries.

He has numerous close and extremely influential connections in this country and England and also among the Poles and Austrians in exile. He has numerous business connections here and in Switzerland.

The subject has fallen under suspicion and has actually been held prisoner together with his family by the FBI and later by the Army, but our investigation has revealed no indication of subversive connections, sympathies or activity on his part. Although his exact basic loyalty is difficult to determine, it appears that he is wholeheartedly in accord with the aims and purposes of the United Nations and that he intends making his home permanently in this country.

Our investigation revealed the Subject's business connections in very considerable detail and we are in a position to report further on this phase of the case if the originating office so desires. Such report we feel could be accomplished best in conference, although detailed memo could be submitted.

/s/ L. Cabot Briggs

SECRET

Gar. 6, Antoine - 1/4/16
X McCloy, John J.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

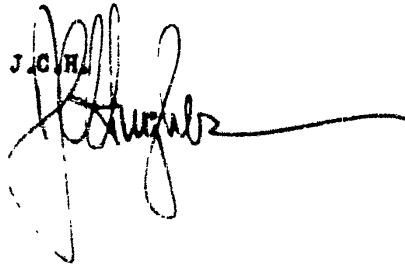
September 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Florence Smith
FROM: John C. Hughes

Please refer to Colonel Buxton's letter of September 9th regarding Mr. Gasda. At that time, he sent me a file which he asked that I return as promptly as possible. I am sending it along herewith, after having read the same and made a few notes for my records.

Incidentally, as I told Colonel Buxton this afternoon, I have had no word from Gasda and will do nothing about seeing him until and unless I hear from him.

J.C.H.


OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. J. E. Murphy
 FROM: Bureau W. Peters
 SUBJECT: Antoine Gadea

DATE: September 3, 1943

The F.B.I. has an extensive file on the Subject. A brief sketch of which was given to us by telephone is as follows:

1. The Subject was born in Vienna and for many years has been associated with the Gerlikon Gun Company of Gerlikon, Switzerland as expert manager.

2. It is reported that he visited London in 1939 where he made many contacts in high circles and was introduced into the Royal Family.

3. He came to the United States in May 1940. His principal interest in coming here was to promote the manufacture and sale of a 20 mm cannon.

F.B.I.'s investigation indicates that, during the stay here, he associated with suspicious people and was pro-Nazi. He was picked up shortly after Pearl Harbor by the F.B.I. and released on parole. His parole has since been terminated.

He has a son in Germany who was in Hitler's Youth Movement.

Handwritten signature



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Col. G. Edward Burton
FROM: Whitney H. Shepardson
SUBJECT: Antoine (code)

DATE: 25 August 1948

I suggest -

- (a) That you ask Capt. Moore through J. Murphy, to check through F.B.I.,
- (b) I suggest that if the above is satisfactory you have Genda come down, making arrangements for him to see Hughes and Sherman in New York and Hoover here.
- (c) I am predicting all this on my understanding that subject has applied for U.S. citizenship.
- (d) This we can do in Washington: I further suggest that Hilary look him over, and decide whether he can use subject, with 5th Army for interrogations and for procurement of identity papers from German prisoners.


W.H.S.

ANTOINE GAZDA



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R.I.

August 19, 1943

Colonel G. Edward Buxton,
Assistant Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Buxton,

I thank you for your letter of the 16th instant, from which I note that you received the material from Mr. McCloy and also that you will be in Washington for some little time now.

I am looking forward to hearing from you when it will be convenient for you to have the meeting in Washington with your associate. I feel that collaboration between your office and myself will be of value in securing the assistance which Austria can contribute to the Allied war effort.

With best regards,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Antoine Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/mh

SECRET

19 August 1943

Commander Halliwell

Secretariat

Re: Operations - Western Europe - Proposal of Antoine

General Donovan has expressed an interest in the contents of Mr. Gaudin's letter and requests that you keep him advised of progress made in your investigation into the matter.

E.J.P., Jr.

SECRET

Cardi Onizac - 13, 14
McCloy, 1943

August 16, 1943

Mr. Antoine Gauda
 1722 Industrial Trust Bldg.
 Providence, R. I.

Dear Mr. Gauda:

I returned to Washington last night, and
 ampt. for next Wednesday the 18th of August, ex-
 pect to be here continuously at least for a period
 of several weeks.

I have your letter to Mr. McCloy and his
 reply, and also the attached articles. At the end
 of this week one of my associates, who should be
 here when you call, will have returned from temporary
 absence. I will discuss with him the material you
 have sent us and we will then communicate with you.

I was interested in our brief meeting last
 week and appreciate your desire to be of further
 assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Burton
 Assistant Director

Take up with Mr. Shepardson

Check with FBI on Gaza.

August 20, 1943

ANTHONY GAZDA



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-

August 10, 1943

Colonel G. Edward Burton,
Office of Strategic Services,
25 A East Street,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Burton,

I was glad that Rush arranged for our meeting at the Hope Club yesterday, and I was very pleased to make your acquaintance, especially as Mr. McCloy had asked me to contact you.

As you told me that you had not received any material from Mr. McCloy before you left, I am sending you enclosed copy of my letter of July 23 to Mr. McCloy, together with enclosures, and copy of his letter of July 30 in reply.

Under separate cover I am sending you the July and August issues of "Liberation", the monthly I mentioned, and hope you will find time to glance through them.

I am looking forward to continuing our conversation in Washington, and should be very glad if, after your return to Washington, you would kindly let me know your plans as to when we can meet there.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony Gazda
Anthony Gazda

ag/ah

Encs. Copy of letter July 23 to Mr. McCloy
30 from Mr. McCloy.
3 "Austrian" articles from "Providence Journal".
Article from Army Post Newspaper "New England
Minute Man".

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

Gazda, Antoine 72, 118
X McCloy, John J

2 August 1943

Subject: SO Operations - Eastern Europe - Austria - Letter of
Secretary McCloy to Colonel Burton, 30 July 1943 -
Proposal of Antoine Gazda.

To: Commander Halliwell

1. I am passing along to you the file on the above matter
sent me by Colonel Burton.

2. This file should be of some interest to Major Sharp
who will probably wish to talk to Gazda at some time.

Kilgus C. Huntington Jr
Kilgus C. Huntington, Jr
Colonel, AUS
Deputy Director - Operations

cc: Colonel Burton

ROUTINE SHEET

CONFIDENTIAL

Originator J. G. Gaylor
Date 7/23/43
Addressee J. G. Gaylor
Date Rec'd 7/23/43

subject Austrian Underground

[illegible]

Date: 7/31/43

To: Ensign Putzell

Colonel Buxton would like the
attached brought to the
attention of:

Colonel Huntington and
Commander Halliwell AND

then the entire matter brought
to the attention of General
Donovan on his return.
Thank you.

Florence Smith

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

60201a H 12
 (H-100)

31 July 1945

Mr. John J. Neffley
 Assistant Secretary of War
 War Department
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Neffley:

I acknowledge with appreciation
 your letter of July 30th which enclosed
 communication from Mr. Antoine Gaudin.

As to his suggestion for certain
 subversive work with elements of the underground
 movement I have referred this for study to our
 staff with such contacts and have asked
 him to investigate the possibility.

I will also bring the matter to
 General Donovan's attention on his return.

Sincerely,

W. BRADY HATCH

END PG.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 30, 1943

Dear Colonel Burton:

I enclose a letter from Mr. Antoine Ganda, who is the engineer generally credited with the invention of the Gerlikon gun. As the matters which he discusses in the second paragraph of his letter are primarily within your jurisdiction, I am suggesting that he get in touch with you.

I know Ganda only slightly. Karl Behr, a friend of mine in New York, introduced him to me. At one time he was interested as an alien who might be potentially dangerous. Subsequently he was released after an investigation of his background, and he has been doing some work on ordnance in this country in an effort to interest the Services in the use of his weapon. He has, I believe, some actual contracts with either the War or the Navy Department.

He is a forceful, persistent, and intelligent man. Just where his deepest loyalties lie I do not know. There is a good bit about him in the files of the Government, and I would imagine from what little I know of him that he might be the type of person who had the contacts and energy to stimulate subversive movements in Austria. On the other hand, he is a man who apparently has dealt at one time or another with most of the governments of Europe in connection with his munitions business, and I gather that he has usually sold to the highest bidder. I am told he is wealthy.

Sincerely,


John J. McGloy

Colonel E. Edward Burton
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Enc:
Ltr. July 23, 1943 Ganda to McGloy

STOINE GAZDA



GAZDA ENGINEERING - 1712 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BUILDING - PROVIDENCE - R-I-

July 23, 1943

The Honorable
John J. McCloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McCloy,

I thank you for your letter of the 19th instant. I note that you had a talk with Mr. Lovett about new armament developments for heavy bombers, and presume this was before my letter of the 16th arrived.

20 - 23 mm. Antiaircraft Cannon for Army Use:
I should like to draw your attention to the proposal outlined in my letter of July 16 to Mr. Lovett, i.e., to use a 20 or 23 mm. automatic cannon as antiaircraft and infantry equipment for the Army. I see in this weapon, on the special infantry and anti-aircraft mount which I have designed (with two wheels, and capable of being set on a tripod in antiaircraft position in 30 seconds) a very effective weapon for antiaircraft protection, for any invasion army and for infantry use.

I should appreciate it very much if you would let me have your considered views on this proposal.

Austrian Underground Movement: Although I am so busy with my engineering developments, I have not overlooked the importance of Austria in the European theatre. For months I have been active in starting the organization of the underground movement in Austria and in bringing together the various Austrian political leaders in exile (the laborites, monarchists, farmers, clericalists, etc.). I have had many meetings with these people, in order to overcome their differences and unite them for the common aim of overthrowing the Nazi regime in Austria. In spite of the fact that not one of these "leaders" was able to convince me that he could claim to be the representative of the Austrian people now under Hitler, it must not be forgotten that they still have some followers in Austria. To prevent such a situation as arose among the French in Africa -- where the Vichyites, Royalists, De Gaulleists and Giraudists, all Frenchmen, were at each other's throats -- or the Yugoslavian situation, I am trying to unite all the Austrian parties, in order to avoid harm in case any action starts in Austria.

GAZDA ENGINEERING

SHEET 2

The Honorable
John J. McCloy

July 23, 1943

I am sure that a well-organized underground movement will lead to a revolt in Austria, which will be the first step towards Germany's final collapse.

A liberated Austria will also be of greatest strategical value to the Allies, and a useful fighting factor on their side.

I also have my own plans for a new technical method for underground action in Austria, which can hardly be stopped or jammed by the Gestapo.

As my plans for furthering and organizing the underground movement in Austria call for the co-operation of Military intelligence and certain technical equipment, I should very much appreciate it if you could put me in touch with the competent U.S. Army officials.

Needless to say, in connection with these Austrian activities of mine, I have --

no political ambitions;

no party affiliations;

no desire for personal gain, being financially independent, and even willing to spend my own money in helping to liberate Austria;

no interest in any job in any government which may be set up in Austria, as I have settled in the United States, and would only visit a free Austria to make a short trip to our summer home in Salzburg.

Enclosed I am sending you a few newspaper articles of mine on this subject, and at the same time I enclose a monthly magazine, entitled "Liberation", which I am sponsoring as a link for my plans. "Liberation" is a continuation of a monthly paper which was known as "The Voice of Austria", and under that

DA ENGINEERING

SHEET 3

The Honorable
John J. McCloy

July 23, 1943

title was only a monarchist party organ, sponsored by Archduke Otto. "Liberation" is a wholly independent, non-party magazine; I hope it will be of assistance in uniting the Austrians, and be of help for the underground organization in Austria.

Looking forward to hearing from you,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Gazda
Antoine Gazda

ag/hh
Encs. (4)

YUGOSLAVIA AND POST-WAR

**Aim of Country Is to Be Free
from Berlin Forever!**

In the future liberated Europe, independent Austria, with her traditional organizing ability and historic political training, proved in her uniquely complicated domestic problems will also play a significant part, and will not mission of holding the balance for peace in Europe.

[illegible]

The [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
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[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Springfield	Ill.	62761
Mr. W. R. Jones	456 Oak Ave.	Chicago	Ill.	60601
Mr. T. L. Brown	789 Elm St.	Peoria	Ill.	61601
Mr. S. K. Davis	101 Maple Dr.	Rockford	Ill.	61101
Mr. M. N. Wilson	202 Pine St.	Decatur	Ill.	62521
Mr. L. P. Moore	303 Cedar Ave.	Normal	Ill.	62451
Mr. R. Q. Taylor	404 Birch St.	Urbana	Ill.	62501
Mr. Y. Z. Adams	505 Walnut Dr.	Champaign	Ill.	61821
Mr. B. C. Baker	606 Spruce St.	Carbondale	Ill.	62901
Mr. F. G. Clark	707 Ash Ave.	Macomb	Ill.	61451
Mr. H. I. Evans	808 Hickory St.	Edwardsville	Ill.	62021
Mr. J. K. Fisher	909 Sycamore Dr.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. L. M. Grant	1010 Chestnut St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. N. O. Harris	1111 Locust Ave.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. P. Q. King	1212 Olive St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. R. S. Lee	1313 Madison St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. T. U. Miller	1414 Franklin St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. V. W. Nelson	1515 Washington St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. X. Y. Phillips	1616 Jefferson St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. Z. A. Roberts	1717 Adams St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. A. B. Turner	1818 Monroe St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. C. D. White	1919 Taylor St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. E. F. Young	2020 Lincoln St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. G. H. Wright	2121 Clark St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. I. J. Green	2222 Washington St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. K. L. Hall	2323 Adams St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. M. N. King	2424 Monroe St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. O. P. Lee	2525 Taylor St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. Q. R. Miller	2626 Lincoln St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. S. T. Nelson	2727 Clark St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. U. V. Phillips	2828 Washington St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
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Mr. E. F. Wright	3333 Clark St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
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Mr. I. J. Hall	3535 Adams St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
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Mr. M. N. Lee	3737 Taylor St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
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Mr. I. J. Lee	6161 Taylor St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. K. L. Miller	6262 Lincoln St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. M. N. Nelson	6363 Clark St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. O. P. Phillips	6464 Washington St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. Q. R. Roberts	6565 Adams St.	St. Louis	Mo.	63101
Mr. S. T. Turner	6666 Monroe St.	St. Louis	Mo.	



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lured the smallest resistance from any one of the Western democracies, or even found an Austrian Army, or the once well-organized Austrian Heeratschutz (Austrian Rifles), prepared to take up arms against him, he would not have invaded Austria on March 12, 1938. He certainly could not have influenced the German military chief of that time to move against the Austrians.

Under Schuschnigg, Schuschnigg and no Austrian Army on which he could depend. Even more regrettable, he himself had dissolved the once powerful Heimwehr. The entire Austrian Army, after 1918, was reduced to 30,000 men, consisting mainly of the most unreliable elements, who, after the collapse in 1918, just wanted to earn a job. This Army was an instrument for all kinds of political regimes, and this was what Schuschnigg tried to work with when he tried to force Austria into the hands of the Germans. Schuschnigg, as he also held the portfolio of War Minister, did not wish to admit the weakness of his Army. That Army, as well as a substantial portion of the Vienna Police Force, had a large sprinkling of Austrian Nazis among them. As a counter force there was the Austrian Heimwehr, originally formed under Schuschnigg's predecessor, Chancellor Dollfuss. This was a militia of 200,000 strong, very well organized and equipped, under the powerful leadership of Vice-Chancellor Prince Starhemberg. The organization, however, was dispirited, as already stated by Schuschnigg following a difference with and the coming from the Schuschnigg Cabinet of Vice-Chancellor Starhemberg in May, 1938.

From March 1933 to his untimely death, the members of the figure International, which had been formed in 1928, were forced over and over again to flee, even to the United States, and to leave their families behind. From March 1933 to his untimely death, the members of the figure International, which had been formed in 1928, were forced over and over again to flee, even to the United States, and to leave their families behind.

A message was sent to the youthful Negro
leader, who is known to have been shot
and killed in the American Revolution, and
who had been a member of the same
organization.

Wilder has always expressed his intention to be the so-called American Poet, and sometimes it seems he is almost waiting for a signal, not an audience, but a common voice, to take control of America.

[illegible]

came to the point in his speech about the Austrians having to be educated out of the "Gaueulthikei" (easy-going way) and having to work shoulder to shoulder with the Third German Reich—the crowd split and collapsed. It was not the weight of German decorations but only that of a line.

Austrian, with his bent back, practical jokes, sawed through the wooden supports of the whole gaily bedecked affair was left as an unholty mess—the furthest from the picture of the elephantine Third-Marchal and the delight of the Austrian crowds. Another time, when Herr Goebels visited Austria to address the people in his grating Prussian tones, so unsympathetic to the Austrian ear, he was unable to open his barking mouth to say a word to some Viennese demonstrators had cleverly arranged a chorus in which the crowd joined, to shout repeatedly: "We want to hear only Fuchser! We want to hear only Fuchser!" Goebels was finally forced to give up the struggle and leave the scene.

All this, however, was in the early 1950's days. Now the A. S. stands embittered by years of continued oppression, are thinking more seriously, and that is why the time is ripe for a carefully organized underground movement. At present the African underground work is mainly sporadic, individual acts of sabotage. Its silent soldiers are not organized for any task, and, up to now, they are receiving no outside help. The risks and sacrifices of those unknown fighters for freedom can only be made worth while by support from the United Nations, such as is being given in the Nazi-occupied countries.

The Austrians now fighting Hitlerism in Austria can be depended upon to do their part of the job, and it is the duty of every true Austrian, in all parts of the world, to give his aid. First and foremost, there must be unity among all Austrians. True to the old Austrian motto, "Virtus Unita" without consideration of race, political or personal ambitions. Therefore, the various Austrian organizations which have sprung up in America must forget their differences and pool their strength for the all-important purpose of crushing Hitlerism. They can do much more even by volunteering in the American Army, as has been done by many Austrians, including recently the three brothers - Archduke Otto-Archie Duke Felix, Karl Ludwig and Rudolf.

Once this unity among these Austrian organizations is achieved, the way for the organization of an underground movement in Austria will be open. On the other hand, unity among these Austrians living here will only be another tool for Hitler, whose past crimes have all been founded on his policy of Divide and Conquer.

Not that the Austrian organizations have been able to help much in this underground movement in Austria, but by finding they come at least realize their becoming their ex-
 -iling brethren. It will not be forgotten that the members of these various Austrian or-
 -ganizations have still had their friends and
 -followers in the home country, and a mul-
 -titude of Austrian comrades will only lead
 -to confusion.

As soon as the American organizations in London have received the official notice of the outbreak of hostilities, they will be in a position to make their contribution to the relief of the victims of the war. The American organizations in London have already received the official notice of the outbreak of hostilities, and they will be in a position to make their contribution to the relief of the victims of the war.



AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE

"CONFIDENCE JOURNAL"

Dec. 1, 1942

By Antoine Gaud

Unity of Austrians in
U. S. to Fight Hitler Urged

Austrian Gaud, author of this article, is a native of Austria. He later moved to Zurich, Switzerland, where he was associated with the Austrian Resistance Front, of which the Austrian Resistance Front was the main force. He later moved to the United States, where he is now living, and is being manufactured in the United States. Mr. Gaud is now a resident of Providence.

From time to time the newspapers say up a matter about Austria, which shows that Austria is still fighting in the present world-wide struggle.

Many countries, has recognized the importance of Austria. He has taken advantage of the importance of that country, where his army is now fighting and he is putting them through the same struggle as the Austrian Resistance Front. He has taken over the entire Austrian Resistance Front, into which his army has moved the Austrian workers, and is giving Austrian Resistance with various other things, such as the Austrian Resistance Front, the Austrian Resistance Front, and the Austrian Resistance Front.

What is the situation in Austria?

What is the situation in Austria?

The first news correspondent covering the situation was that the United States War Department had decided to set up within the United States an Austrian Resistance Front. This was the first time that the United States had decided to set up an Austrian Resistance Front. This was the first time that the United States had decided to set up an Austrian Resistance Front.

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Austrians in the United States can help towards achieving the liberation of Austria.

I think the best means would be for all these Austrian groups to unite, under acceptable leadership, and to propagate and execute plans to aid the underground movement in Austria for fighting Hitler in Austria itself. We know that a strong underground movement to throw off the Nazi yoke is already in existence in Austria, and this movement, to be successful, must be supported, as it is in other Nazi-occupied countries.

The possibility for this action, and plans, which naturally, cannot be discussed publicly, have been submitted to the authorities.

However, I do not see an Austrian Legion—which has to be recruited, trained, equipped, etc.—fighting as soon. Furthermore, as has now been demonstrated, the plan to organize an Austrian Legion has led to division among those Austrians living in the United States.

What is the situation in Austria?

Austrians in the United States—will have a possibility of serving in the fighting United States Army, as their already drafted compatriots are doing, and where they are better united under a military leadership than under a political one, for fighting the Axis.

The time is ripe for furthering the underground movement in Austria, for soon after the Nazi invasion of Austria, the Austrians, including their youthful Nazi sympathizers, quickly felt the weight of Hitler's yoke, and promptly found themselves to be Hitler's first victims.

After rapidly and ruthlessly destroyed the Jewish and Austrian culture, treated Jewish life, and not only plundered the Jews, but also robbed churches and monasteries of their gold and silver valuables and paintings and treasures.

We tried to organize Austria into a German colony, and we tried to organize the Austrians as German people. From these Austrian people, which had been persecuted by the Nazi regime, we tried to organize the Austrians as German people. From these Austrian people, which had been persecuted by the Nazi regime, we tried to organize the Austrians as German people.

We tried to organize Austria into a German colony, and we tried to organize the Austrians as German people. From these Austrian people, which had been persecuted by the Nazi regime, we tried to organize the Austrians as German people.

WHAT IS NEEDED?



and, having knowledge of the Norwegian language, were now pressed, as Nazi soldiers, into the German army sent to Norway to kill their one-time foster-parents!

Even though he has pressed them into the Austrian armament industry, Hitler will never be able to convert the Austrian workers, who were the first in Europe to fight Fascism with arms in their hands, into loyal Nazis.

Since the Nazi invasion of Austria, over 15,000 people of that country have been murdered, and over 100,000 imprisoned by the Gestapo, among them 110,000 Austrian Jews, who were deported to Poland's ghettos and whose fate is well known to all.

It is the duty of every true Austrian, in any part of the world, to give his share for the liberation of Austria.

It is not impossible that this time it will be Austria who will give Hitler the stab in the back which he so fears, and which, in the last World War, led to the collapse of the German war might. Neither would it be the first time that Austria had played an important part in the history of Europe.

As an Austrian who started to fight Hitler ten years before Hitler came to power, I am happy to have contributed my share in this world struggle for freedom and democracy, and will not cease to exert every effort in the same direction. I am now proud that, as far back as 1937, I devoted to Great Britain one of my lives, which has turned out to be one of the best ones in my life. I am proud that I have been able to fight Hitlerism, and I am proud that I have been able to fight Hitlerism. I am proud that I have been able to fight Hitlerism, and I am proud that I have been able to fight Hitlerism.

I am glad to say that this is by no means my last contribution to the Allied war effort.

My hope now is that the fighting Austrians in Austria will soon get the so badly needed help from outside for the liberation of their homeland, and thus be enabled to do their share in the defeat of Hitlerism.

PRICE 15 CENTS

LIBERATION



FOR THE FOUR FREEDOMS

JULY, 1943

Mealy certainly has recognized the importance of Austria. He has taken advantage of the topography of that country, where no army is now training and he is getting them through transmitters quite safe from RAF air attacks. He has talked over the considerable Austrian armaments industry into which the Germans have pressed the Austrian workers, and is fitting Austrian hands with refugees from bombed German arms and wounded soldiers from the Russian front.

Abstract Background:

But two men, however, it was believed, who have'st need had been disturbed by this *discovery*—not only among Americans living in the United States; it also agitated considerable numbers among the Japanese, Chinese and British Governments—those at Annapolis and the *British* Government, being in this land, had been mentioned in the matter and organized a *very* *British* *League*. These *Shen* *Governments* *British* *League* is that *unavoidable*, a *revelation* of the *British* *League*, which *British* was *led* by their *men* *in* *the* *land*.

The speakers among these Americans listed were: the American people have already been told, under the respective names of "Americanism," the "Pro American Movement," "American Labor Movement" and the "American for a Democratic America League" under the common purpose of fighting Hitler.

THE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Moreover, I do not see an Austrian Legion - which has to be recruited, trained, equipped, etc. - fighting so soon. Furthermore, as has now been demonstrated, the plan to organize an Austrian Legion has led to division among these Austrians living in the United States.

He tried to convert Austria into a German colony, and openly proclaimed the Austrians an inferior people. Even those Austrian youths whom Kitchin had once praised by the Nazi hierarchy for years before the Nazi revolution, stood the other side of Hitlerian "race discrimination," as they, with their fathers, were now branded as an "inferior" to the Polish aristocracy, and Hitler's statement at that time, that "an Austrian is only a Jew when he is under the fist of Polish Jewry," will not be forgotten in Austria.

Her shocked were her - Austrian parents
were children, during the last World War,
and were brought up as refugees in Norway.



not contribution to the Allied war effort.

My hope now is that the fighting Austrians will soon get the badly needed help from outside for the liberation of the country, and thus be enabled to take over here in the fight of Hitlerism.

COPY FOR
COL. G. EDWARD BUXTON.

July 23, 1943

The Honorable
John J. Mulloy,
Assistant Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Mulloy,

I thank you for your letter of the 19th instant. I note that you had a talk with Mr. Lovett about new armament developments for heavy bombers, and presume this was before my letter of the 14th arrived.

As a U.S. Army Aircraft Design Engineer, I should like to draw your attention to the proposal outlined in my letter of July 14 to Mr. Lovett, i.e., to use a 20 or 23 mm. automatic cannon as antiaircraft and infantry equipment for the Army. I saw in this weapon, on the special infantry and anti-aircraft mount which I have designed (with two wheels, and capable of being put on a tripod in antiaircraft position in 30 seconds) a very effective weapon for antiaircraft protection, for any bomber and for infantry use.

I should appreciate it very much if you would let me know your considered view on this proposal.

Although I am so busy with my work, I have not overlooked the importance of Austria in the European theater. For months I have been working in Austria on the organization of the underground movement in Austria and in Vienna, together with the various Austrian groups and leaders in exile (the laborers, monarchists, farmers, etc.). I have had many meetings with these people, in order to organize their differences and unite them for the fight against the Nazis in Austria. In spite of the fact that I am not a leader, I am able to convince them of the need to be the representatives of the Austrian people in the future. It is not to be forgotten that they still have a great deal to offer. In Austria, a situation as serious as this is being created — even the Nazis, Royalists, etc. are all working in Austria. I am trying to unite all the Austrian people, in order to avoid any such action which is being taken.

Mr. Roosevelt
Mr. J. Edgar

July 23, 1943

I am sure that a well-organized underground movement will lead to a result in Austria, which will be the first step towards Germany's final collapse.

A liberated Austria will also be of greatest geographical value to the Allies, and a useful fighting factor on their side.

I also have my own plans for a new technical method for underground action in Austria, which can hardly be stopped or feared by the Gestapo.

As my plans for furthering and organizing the underground movement in Austria call for the co-operation of Military Intelligence and certain technical equipment, I should very much appreciate it if you could put me in touch with the competent military officials.

Needless to say, in connection with these Austrian activities of mine, I have --

no political affiliations

no party affiliations

no desire for personal gain, being financially independent, and even willing to spend my own money in helping to liberate Austria;

no interest in any job in any government which may be set up in Austria, as I have settled in the United States, and would only visit a time perhaps to make a short trip to our common home in Salzburg.

Needless I am sending you a few newspaper articles of mine at this moment, and at the same time I enclose a monthly magazine, entitled "Austrian", which I am sponsoring as a link with the home. "Austrian" is a continuation of a monthly paper which was known as "The Voice of Austria", and under that

~~SECRET~~

July 23, 1943

It is not only a monarchist party organ, sponsored by Archduke
Otto. "Liberation" is a wholly independent, non-party magazine;
I hope it will be of assistance in uniting the Austrians, and be
of help for the underground organization in Austria.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Antony Curran

~~SECRET~~

COPY

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1943

Dear Mr. Gorda:

On my return to Washington I read your letter of July 23rd.

I have sent your letter on the Austrian matter to Mr. Burton, who is the Acting Head of the Office of Strategic Services under which this type of work comes. I think you may hear from him. If you do not, I suggest that you communicate with him directly. His address is: Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D.C., and his full name is S. Howard Burton.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN J. McCLOY

John J. McCloy

Mr. Antoine Gorda
2718 Industrial Trust Building
Providence, R.I.

[illegible]

...where he was associated with the Carthage Machine Tool Works, at which plant the famous Carthage anti-aircraft cannon was developed. He came to this country in 1935 with the exclusive rights for this cannon, and it is being manufactured in Rhode Island and Detroit plant. Mr. Gaudin is now a resident of Providence.

From time to time the newspapers flag up a notice about Austria, which shows that Austria is not forgotten in the present world-wide trouble.

Hitler, certainly, has recognized the importance of Austria. He has taken advantage of the topography of that country, where his army is now training and he is putting them through maneuvers quite safe from RAF air attacks; he has taken over the considerable Austrian armament industry into which his Germany has pressed the Austrian workers, and is filling Austrian homes with refugees from bombed German areas and wounded soldiers from the Russian front.

Gau's Role

Strained Relationship

The latest press announcement concerning Austria was that the United States War Department had decided to set up, within the American Army, an Austrian fighting unit.

Every good Austrian must have been pleased to hear this news, as many Austrians living here had an ardent desire to help to fight Hitlerism.

All too soon, however, it was learned what a horror's nest had been disturbed by this announcement—not only among Austrians living in the United States; it also spread consternation among the Yugoslav, Czech and Polish Governments. Austria, as Archduke Otto of Austria, living in this land, had been mentioned in the letter and organizer of this Austrian Legion. These Slav Governments, consequently, feared, in this announcement, a restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy, whose dynasty was hated by their nations for so long.

There are not millions, but only about 200,000 Austrians living in the United States, as the former subjects of the old Austria-Hungarian Empire became, under Wilson's Fourteen Points, citizens of the independent states of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary, and certainly do not consider themselves now as Austrians.

Nevertheless, among these Austrians living here, four Austrian parties have already been formed, under the respective names of "Austrian Legion," the "Free Austrian Movement," the "Austrian Labor Committee" and the "Austrian for a Democratic Austria Committee"—all with the common purpose of fighting Hitlerism.

Expects Unity Among Austrians

It is, of course, understandable, and deeply regrettable, that the above-named Austrian organizations have, during the same ultimate aim, decided not to unite in their struggle to deliver the east.

Apparently these organizations of men have forgotten that only in unity lies strength, and that they all have to fight Hitler, the common enemy, and not each other.

It seems to me that these various organizations are following the philosophy which says: "We want to help the cause, and the only way to do good is our way." This is surely not the true, either, is pointed out to which, again, organizations or individuals—should govern Austria after the war. We Austrians hope that the Austrian people themselves, in Austria, will decide upon their future form of government, and that they will create a republic and the liberation of Austria for the principles of the United Nations.

Austria, as the only free of government, should be a model, and certainly not be a victim, in the hands of the German and Italian Fascists.

The only way to save Austria is the liberation of Austria.

I think the best means would be for all these Austrian groups to unite, under acceptable leadership, and to promote and execute plans to aid the underground movement in Austria for fighting Hitler in Austria itself. We know that a strong underground movement to throw off the Nazi yoke is already in existence in Austria, and this movement, to be successful, must be supported, as it is in other Nazi-occupied countries.

The possibility for this exists, and plans, which naturally, cannot be discussed publicly, have been submitted to the authorities.

Moreover, I do not see an Austrian Legion—which has to be recruited, trained, equipped, etc.—fighting so soon. Furthermore, as has now been demonstrated, the plan to organize an Austrian Legion has led to division among those Austrians living in the United States.

Urges Help for Underground Work

Austrians in the United States still have a possibility of serving in the fighting United States Army as their already drafted compatriots are doing, and where they are better united under a military leadership than under a political one, for fighting the Axis.

The time is ripe for furthering the underground movement in Austria, for soon after the Nazi invasion of Austria, the Austrians, including their youthful Nazi sympathizers, quickly felt the weight of Hitler's yoke, and presently found themselves to be Hitler's first victims.

Hitler rapidly and ruthlessly destroyed the famed ancient Austrian culture, wrecked family life, and not only plundered the Jews, but also robbed churches and monasteries of their gold and silver valuables and priceless art treasures.

He tried to convert Austria into a German colony and openly proclaimed the Austrians an inferior people. Even those Austrian youths whose minds had been poisoned by the Nazi bacillus for years before the Nazi invasion, found the other side of Hitlerism: a bitter disillusionment, as they, with their fathers, were now sacrificed as cannon fodder in the Polish campaign, and Hitler's statement at that time, that "an Austrian is only good when he is under two feet of Polish earth," will not be forgotten in Austria.

How shocked were those Austrian parents whose children, during the last World War, had been brought up as refugees in Norway,

into the German army sent to Norway to their one-time foster-parents!

Even though he has pressed them into the Austrian armament industry, Hitler will not be able to convert the Austrian workers, who were the first in Europe to fight Fascism with arms in their hands, into loyal Nazis.

Since the Nazi invasion of Austria, 13,000 people of that country have been murdered, and over 200,000 imprisoned in the Gestapo, among them 129,000 Austrian Jews, who were deported to Poland's ghettos and whose fate is well known to all.

It is the duty of every true Austrian, as any part of the world, to give his share in the liberation of Austria.

It is not impossible that this man will be Austria who will give Hitler the stab in the back which he so fears, and which in the last World War, led to the collapse of German war might. Neither would it be the first time that Austria had played an important part in the history of Europe.

As an Austrian who started to fight Hitler 10 years before Hitler came to power, I am happy to have contributed my share in the world struggle for freedom and democracy, and will not cease to exert every effort in the same direction. I am now proud to go as far back as 1937 I devoted to Great Britain one of my inventions which has turned out to be one of the best tools to fight Hitlerism, and I came to America, from my second homeland—Switzerland—not as a refugee, but be of further assistance to the Allies in winning this war. My contribution to the British was a now famous rapid-firing anti-aircraft cannon, today also protecting American ships and sailors from Axis air attacks, and praised by the Allies as the best known defense's deadly medicine against Axis dive-bombers.

I am glad to say that this is by no means my last contribution to the Allied war effort.

My hope now is that the fighting Austrians in Austria will soon get the so badly needed help from outside for the liberation of their homeland, and thus be enabled to do their share in the defeat of Hitlerism.

WHAT IS NEEDED



the greatest risk to the American war effort in Austria will be Austria
and the Hitler move is being made. New England by Antoine was the
the anti-aircraft guns are playing a tremendous part in bringing the enemy
out of the planes of the Axis in the South Atlantic in the South Pacific
the world over

in the United States, and the fact that the United States is the only country in the world which has a large and growing population of Negroes, is a factor of great importance in the consideration of the Negro problem in the United States. The Negro population of the United States is now estimated at 12,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of 100,000 per year. This is a large and growing population, and it is one which is becoming increasingly important in the life of the United States.

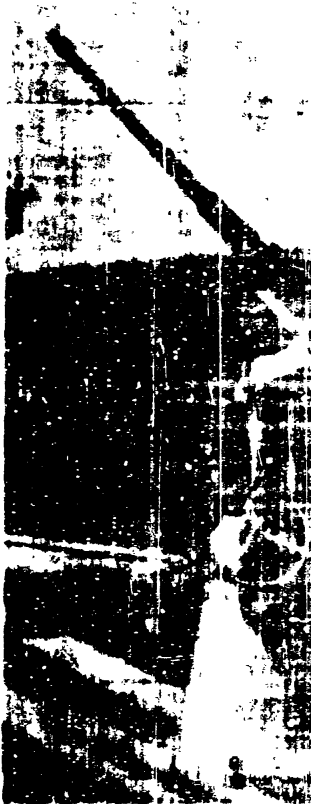
In Rhode Island, the American people are being informed and they are well informed. Plans are being made for the project of liberating and resettling the old of the New England States.

When Governor Chandler, a Republican Governor of this State, was asked the question, "What is the best time and way doing to the war effort," and especially the national situation of the State of Rhode Island and throughout the country, he said:

There is a strong feeling in the East of England that the safety of the British Commonwealth is at stake. The British have learned the danger of air power and had seen the results of the Luftwaffe in Germany. The British Commonwealth is the only power that has not been defeated by the Luftwaffe. The British Commonwealth is the only power that has not been defeated by the Luftwaffe.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Taken in Switzerland. It is
menting with the first



Here is the Questionnaire for the
 1950-51 Season.



[illegible]

When...
successful...
McGuire...
called...
being...
rape...
them...
and...
personal...

**LEADS LISTED BY
SUBJECTIVE AND REFERENCE**

He said the United States must be doing something to help Communist China, and that the Chinese people are suffering from the lack of food and clothing. He said the Chinese people are suffering from the lack of food and clothing.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

Plus récemment, le 14 mai 1968, on a vu une fois de plus l'importance de l'information et de la communication en ce qui concerne la sécurité de l'État.

[illegible]

A
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in 1945, he is the latest
to join the 20 men. The
The (and) president of
the National American
League, he is New York
city's first mayor.
The (and) president of
the National American
League, he is New York
city's first mayor.

[illegible]

When the Illinois Legislature adopted the United States Constitution, it adopted the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. It was written by James Madison and passed by the United States Congress in 1791. The Bill of Rights guarantees the rights of the people and limits the power of the government. It is one of the most important documents in American history.

He has now developed a
new series which the
company expects to
introduce in the near
future. The new machine is
designed to produce a
series of high speed
series which is being
in official use and is
in use for the first time.

[illegible]

Manufactured by Canada, the Japanese, in 1937, sent it to Oxford-shi, and then to Prince Chichibu, another of Emperor Hirohito's to Switzerland, and with a trumpeting, named a letter Agent Canada refused, even though he was receiving no other information from England, in order he wanted to have the gun. He said: "his gentleman's agreement" only Lord Ian Mountbatten, to serve the gun for the British.

...the British ... the
head of World War II ...
...the ... France, ...
...the ... Government ...
...his proposal to ...
...the ... gun ...
...the United States ...
...the Government did not take up
...because they
...to spend in ...
...the ...

to be made due to the United States with its 25 men. Overlaid on this is the fact that the United States is the largest producer of goods in the world. The United States is the largest producer of goods in the world. The United States is the largest producer of goods in the world.

When Lend-Lease began to operate, the United States Navy started the electric cannon immediately. The Navy is proud of its ship's electric cannon.

...the United States Navy
in this war particularly in the
...of ...
...the ...
...had already made it
...the Austria
...continued via inventiv

The has now developed a new cannon which makes the remarkable weapon of 1898 obsolete. The new cannon is a mechanical miracle. It has a firing rate as high as the Carlini, weighs about 300 pounds per gun in critical raw materials and cost 65 per cent less in manufacture.

...more significant than that
...in planar
...the great reduction in recent
...of the new South
...-...

the mean the age this new
one demonstrated to. Night
of our Government a
Gordon's private person
and numerous in South
R. L. D. will understand
the a tremendous part of
the, there in destroying the
the not really help to liberal
the native land from
the value.

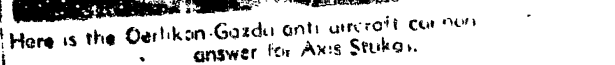
...the streets men of
...of Communist ideas. He has
...back office in support of the
...underground movement.
...the Mafia.

Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. (names) adopted some thing and something very good. The members of the church which worked with the church are also very much interested in the church.

and the Nazis have come
to the aid of England as an
ally. They are already turning to
the aid of the United States in the
war against the Nazis.

is now working on a
new machine and is
expected to be in
the "Commercial" de-
partment in present
quarters.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the date of the hearing:



Here is the Derlikon-Gazdu anti aircraft cannon
answer for Axis Stuka.



This picture, taken in January 1947, shows in
his newest 20 mm. Ganda anti aircraft

Rhode of the great Rhine mountains works a manufacture air planes and designed an airplane factory for Zurich.

He was released from the Austrians for help with the manufacture of the planes.

He was flying airplanes for him to see the future value of the airplane, which he himself had first demonstrated to the Austrians in 1918.

While after the war his mind was occupied with the construction of super-charger engines for use in motorboats, automobiles and motors as an interest in airplanes never faded and a year he came back to Zurich, the development of the future war.

He knew, even if the conservative governments did not, how world affairs were developing.

Rebuffed by Zurich the Japanese in 1937 was the Oxford-educated Prince Chichibu, later of Emperor Hirohito to Switzerland with a tempting financial offer. Again Gorda refused, even though he was receiving no encouragement from England. He knew he wanted to have the gun he held. His gentleman's agreement with Lord Louis Mountbatten, to receive the gun for the British Admiralty.

FORESAW FALL OF FRANCE

At the outbreak of World War II Gorda foresaw the fall of France. He was in England in April, 1940 to submit to the British Government his proposal to manufacture Gerhion guns for them in the United States. Again the British Government did not take up Gorda's proposal, because they had no dollars to spend in America for armaments.

So Gorda flew to the United States with his 20 mm Gerhion cannon. The then governor of Rhode Island, Governor Vanderbilt, heard in New York about Gorda's presence in this country, and sent Mr. William Allen, Chairman of the Industrial Commission of Rhode Island, to New York to induce Gorda to come to the New England state.

When the terms of the contract were set, which included Holland, Belgium, and many other countries, the British Government for Germany from the United States, and then from the American Government to the Corporation. A contract was signed for the construction of the gun in the United States.

When the United States adopted the Gerhion gun, the British Government found the gun in the United States.

They found the gun in the United States.

At this war, the British Government found the gun in the United States.

MECHANICAL MIRACLE

He has now developed a few cannon which makes the Gerhion gun of 1938 obsolete. The new cannon is a mechanical miracle. It has a firing rate as high as the Gerhion gun, about 500 pounds per second, critical raw materials and great 40 per cent man-hours in its manufacture.

But more significant than that, the cannon armament in planes, is the great reduction in recoil, effected by the new Gorda construction principle.

A few months ago this new gun was demonstrated to high officials of our Government at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Mo. It will undoubtedly play a tremendous part in the war, serve in destroying the Axis and really help to liberate the inventor's native land from the Nazi yoke.

There has always been at the heart of Gorda's mind, the idea of the Gerhion gun in support of the British underground movement to overthrow the Nazis.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gorda are living their adopted home in New England, something very close to them. The members of the Gerhion gun which worked with the British underground movement in England and regions of the British home.

NEW ENGLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Gorda have come to New England as an industrial area and their gun is already being used in the United States, as the gun is the basis of the Gerhion gun.

He is now working on a "Gerhion" sub-machine and a "Gerhion" sub-machine, which he has called the "Gerhion" sub-machine. He is working on the Gerhion gun, which he has called the "Gerhion" sub-machine.

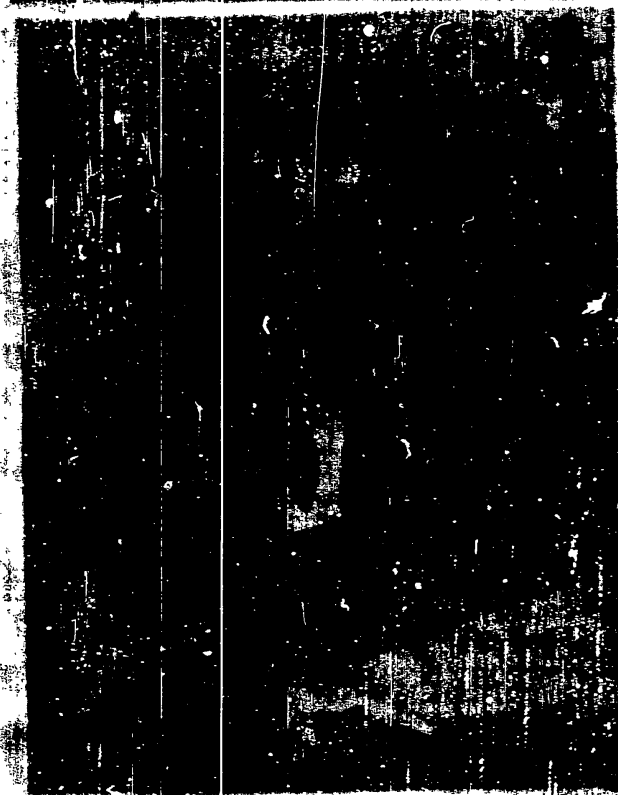
He is working on the Gerhion gun, which he has called the "Gerhion" sub-machine. He is working on the Gerhion gun, which he has called the "Gerhion" sub-machine.

GERHION GUN

This Gerhion gun, after 1938, the year he discovered his mechanical principle, is now being manufactured in the United States.

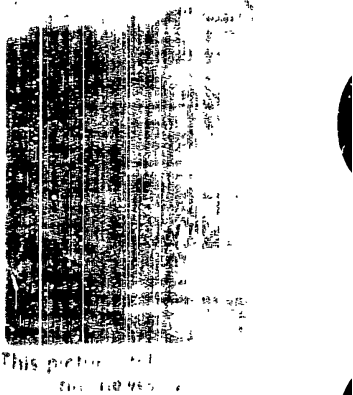
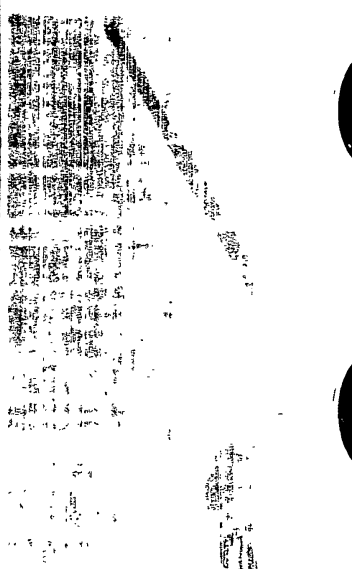
In 1938 in Zurich, Switzerland, Gorda started his work on the Gerhion gun. He called it the Gerhion gun, Anti-Air Gun.

He offered this remarkable invention to the peace-minded British Government for their development. From 1938 to 1940 he worked on the Gerhion gun, which he called the Gerhion gun.



Gerhion Gorda is shown here demonstrating the Gerhion gun to Lord Carr, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff. The photograph was taken in Switzerland.

Here is the Gerhion



Antoine Garcia.
1712 For district Court Bldg.

Providence,

R.I.

Letter 7930.

New Oerlikon-Gazda Cannon Mechanical Miracle Of War

Voluntary Exile From Austria, Inventive Genius,
Antoine Gazda Plays Major Role in War on Axis

IN THE GROUND IN 1941

ANTHONY GAZDA, 40, of New York City, who left Austria in 1938, arrived in the United States in 1941. He is a mechanical engineer and inventor. He has been working on the development of a new type of cannon for the Oerlikon company. The cannon is a 20 mm caliber and is designed for use on ships and in aircraft. It is a very powerful and accurate weapon. The Oerlikon company is a Swiss firm that has been manufacturing cannons for many years. They are now working with Gazda to develop this new type of cannon. The cannon is being tested in the ground in 1941. It is expected to be ready for use in 1942.

GAZDA VISITED BY WASHINGTON, BROOKLYN

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FOR THE U.S. ARMY

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Orlikon-Gazda Cannon Mechanical Miracle Of War

Artillery Exile From Austria, Inventive Czech,
Czechoslovak Plays Major Role In War on Axis

The greatest aid to the American war effort by an Austrian-born inventor, who fled his native Austria in 1938, is being made in New England by Howard Czech, inventor of the Orlikon-Gazda gun, and who is a tremendous part in the war effort, including the planes of the Axis in the North Atlantic and the Pacific.

Howard Czech, who was born in Austria, and who is now in New England, is a mechanical engineer and inventor. He was born in 1894, and he is now 44 years old. He is a Czechoslovak, and he is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a member of the American Society of Engineers, and he is a member of the American Society of Engineers.

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ORLIKON-GAZDA CANNON

While the United States Government was paying most attention to the war in Europe, the only Japanese interest in the Orlikon-Gazda cannon was in the fact that it was a mechanical miracle of war. The Orlikon-Gazda cannon was a mechanical miracle of war, and it was a mechanical miracle of war.

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Taken in Switzerland, this picture shows Howard Czech, inventor of the Orlikon-Gazda cannon, with the first Orlikon-Gazda cannon.



This is the Orlikon-Gazda cannon, which is a mechanical miracle of war.



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for which there is the United States and the four countries mentioned. The three governments of these states, however, have not yet decided to join the United Nations. The United States is the only country in the world which has not yet joined the United Nations. The United States is the only country in the world which has not yet joined the United Nations.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the FBI, New York Office, dated 10/18/67.

The witness advised that the plane was in the front yard, and the re-oth-
er and by his work. (b)(7)(C)

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五、其他

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1. 1945年10月1日，日本投降，中国宣告解放。

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "Mr. J. H. Smith", "Mr. W. H. Jones", and "Mr. R. H. Brown".



Here is the Outlook in Canada gets over after the 11th Sept 1971. The power for Asia is strong.



1949

一、《说文解字》：许慎著，系统分析汉字字形、字义、字音的著作。
 二、《康熙字典》：张玉书、陈廷敬等主编，清代最大的辞书。
 三、《辞源》：商务印书馆编，中国第一部大型综合性辞书。
 四、《辞海》：上海辞书出版社编，中国最大的综合性辞书。
 五、《新华大字典》：商务印书馆编，现代汉语的大型辞书。
 六、《现代汉语词典》：商务印书馆编，现代汉语的权威辞书。
 七、《汉语大词典》：商务印书馆编，中国最大的汉语辞书。
 八、《汉语大百科全书》：商务印书馆编，中国最大的百科全书。
 九、《汉语大辞典》：商务印书馆编，中国最大的汉语辞书。
 十、《汉语大词典》：商务印书馆编，中国最大的汉语辞书。

An article in the British *Times* of the 14th inst. says that the Government are determined to support the Government of the United States in their efforts to suppress the slave trade. The article also mentions that the British Government are determined to support the Government of the United States in their efforts to suppress the slave trade.

下野と大隈の衝突 大隈の政治的野望

A few days after the outbreak of World War I, the fall of France. He flew to England in April 1918 to submit a British Government proposal to the British Government. The British Government was the United States. Again the British Government did not take up the proposal because they had no dollars to spend in America for armaments.

Mr. Gault flew to the United States, where he was met by the island's governor, the Hon. Governor Vanderbilt, based in New York, about Gault's presence in the country and sent Mr. William Allen, Chairman of the Industrial Commission of Rhode Island, to New York to induce Gault to come to the New England state.

He has now developed a new machine which makes every one a weapon at once. The new cannon can change itself to the rate of fire as high as 1,000 a minute or as low as 30. It is gotten in order in only minutes and about 10 per cent more than its manufacture.

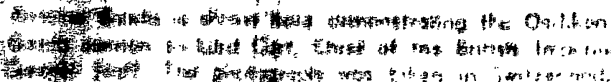
A few months ago the sign was demonstrated to officials of our Government. Antonio Carda's picture was ground somewhat to show a kingdon P. I. It was not only a good, but a tremendous one. The war served its purpose, and finally helped to the inventor's native land, the Nazi's.

But both Mr. and Mrs. ...
are finding their adopted home
New England something ...
... in turn. The ...
personal staff which worked ...
him in Switzerland ...
New England and ...
their wedding home.

They and Mr. Gorda have been to the board New England as a local industrial area, and the thoughts are given to them as a part of the work, as they see the cracks in the armor of the New England.

James is now working on a
"Max-Maxxing" gun which
will be indicated with his
patent the "Maxxing"
gun is a machine (the
Maxxing) which is
a machine which is
a machine which is

The first part of the report
is to play the role of a
first step in the development
of a new system of thought.
The second part of the report
is to play the role of a
second step in the development
of a new system of thought.



- The Editor

When in 1913 the Wright brothers established the world's first flight in a heavier-than-air machine, even to their children, it seems they already had no concept of their invention as a significant instrument of war.

Then each observer was followed by a few forward-looking speakers in their countries, and brief words about it passed to Fritz Koenigslau—James Duerksen, director of the German Farmers' Union; Kurt Rittsch, director of the American Oils, Schneider, Gruber, etc. Germany and others, countries not trying to popularize aviation as, e.g. the world's records for altitude, endurance and speed which they broke each successive year.

And the military education in the different nations, though many of them had experimented with the machine, did not take the same course. Only one of the air strategists, Captain Douhet, recognized the full possibilities of aerial warfare. He said, "The air is the key of the future." He published what was called a book, and in it he set forth his ideas. He was not taken very seriously, and his ideas were not taken into account. But he was right. He was the first to see the possibilities of aerial warfare. He was the first to see that the air was the key of the future. He was the first to see that the air was the key of the future. He was the first to see that the air was the key of the future.

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It seems however, that the
the appearance of the
was of the kind of the
minds. When in 1911 ten pounds
bonds were issued over London
and the Bank of England to the
It was no happening, and not
to the mind of the bond
the Bank of England had bought
them a few days before the
bond that was very old and

It is the last years of that war
exactly make rapid progress
which would never have come
about if it not for the war.
However, when peace came it was
not the same for some things
the same and different.

On 11/19/48 with my position again began to draw attention when, as a member of the French Air Force, I was taken to a French aircraft assembly plant at a time when I was being trained as a pilot. I was then taken to a French aircraft assembly plant at a time when I was being trained as a pilot. I was then taken to a French aircraft assembly plant at a time when I was being trained as a pilot.

[illegible][illegible]

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

[illegible]

their planes with machine-guns, as in World War I, ignoring the fact that the finest and fastest plane cannot fulfill its mission if not equipped with firepower superior to that of the enemy. The Germans were equally careless in the procurement of their dive-bombers and bombers, and paid for it when they lost the Battle of Britain.

The general neglect of increased firepower was not due to the lack of a design of a suitable weapon as the cannon for plane armament had existed since 1926. It was the Swiss Oerlikon Works, famous as the pioneers of 20-millimetre automatic arms, who with their 20-millimetre aerial cannon, also produced cannon armament for planes. These Oerlikon cannons for planes, firing high-explosive shells, had been seen for years at International aviation exhibitions.

However, none of the Western Powers realized the value of non-arms exports in place.

Only the Japanese who alone experimented with cannon armament for airplanes at once recognized the superior firepower of cannon over machine-guns. In fighter planes As early as 1915 by equipping her fighter planes with 20-millimetre cannons Japan became the first nation in the world to take up cannon armament for her war-time planes. This was followed by the Japanese example when the book overcame the Acheson-Corkin Work Committee for the 20-mill. anti-aircraft cannon which was built in the Hispano works in France also became known as the Hispano cannon. Japan followed next, and Italy came even later.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are: "John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Bob Johnson", "Alice Brown", "Charlie White", "David Green", "Eve Black", "Frank Gray", "Grace Pink", "Henry Blue", "Ivy Yellow", "Jack Purple", "Karen Red", "Leo Orange", "Mia Silver", "Noah Gold", "Olivia Bronze", "Peter Copper", "Quinn Iron", "Rachel Steel", "Sam Tin", "Tina Lead", "Uma Zinc", "Victor Nickel", "Wendy Platinum", "Xavier Silver", "Yara Gold", "Zoe Bronze". The addresses are: "123 Main St", "456 Elm St", "789 Oak St", "101 Pine St", "202 Maple St", "303 Birch St", "404 Cedar St", "505 Spruce St", "606 Fir St", "707 Willow St", "808 Ash St", "909 Hickory St", "1010 Walnut St", "1111 Cherry St", "1212 Peach St", "1313 Apple St", "1414 Orange St", "1515 Lemon St", "1616 Lime St", "1717 Grapefruit St", "1818 Tangerine St", "1919 Mandarin St", "2020 Plum St", "2121 Pear St", "2222 Peach St", "2323 Apricot St", "2424 Cherry St", "2525 Strawberry St", "2626 Raspberry St", "2727 Blueberry St", "2828 Blackberry St", "2929 Elderberry St", "3030 Mulberry St", "3131 Fig St", "3232 Pomegranate St", "3333 Dragonfruit St", "3434 Watermelon St", "3535 Cantaloupe St", "3636 Honeydew St", "3737 Kiwi St", "3838 Papaya St", "3939 Mango St", "4040 Pineapple St", "4141 Coconut St", "4242 Banana St", "4343 Avocado St", "4444 Olive St", "4545 Lemonade St", "4646 Orange Juice St", "4747 Apple Juice St", "4848 Grape Juice St", "4949 Berry Juice St", "5050 Fruit Juice St".



Mr. Antonio C. ...
Gertler ...
Aus dem ...
mein hope:

Now it is the responsibility of the attorney to inform the client of the alternatives available and to advise the client of the consequences of each alternative. The attorney should also advise the client of the consequences of not taking any action at all. The attorney should also advise the client of the consequences of taking any action at all.

On the day when the 100,000 hammers through the roof of the popular Prepolet, no longer a child fighter escort, they will return to the city of the future.

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1. 1. 1998

231

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1941 年 10 月 1 日

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The Adversary

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There is a strong feeling of unity and solidarity among the people of the world, and this feeling is the basis of the new world order. The new world order is a world of peace, justice, and equality. It is a world where the people of all nations are free to live in peace and harmony. The new world order is a world where the people of all nations are free to live in peace and harmony. The new world order is a world where the people of all nations are free to live in peace and harmony.

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their planes and machine-guns. At 11:30 a.m. I, holding the card for the boat, and a fair plane named "Buck" in German is not equipped with machine-guns, or is that of the enemy. The Germans were equally daring in the possession of their dive-bombers and fighters and told me when they took the "Buck" of Britain.

[illegible]

ately the Japanese who came as
invited with various armament
the airplanes at every recognized
the superior frequency of cannon
over machine guns in fighter
planes. As early as 1935, by
acquiring her Super planes
as well as the cannons in
the world to take up cannon
armament as her warplanes
she followed the
Japanese when she took over
from the Suiho G. She was
a change for the first time
the first aircraft engine
it was built in the Japanese
works in France, she has been
at the Japanese arms
factory followed next and the
first was in

[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mr. Antonio Cutillo, director of the National
Ordnance and Aircraft Corporation, who was
also director of the National Police, said
that the five bombers "absolute" and the
main hinges.

Now it is the Allies who are on the offensive. The A-5s and their spouses are engaged upon a bitter dispute.

A-5s avoid bombing a base in a strategic area, for the bombing, favored by the A-1s, is daylight precision bombing favored by the A-5s. Bombing without participation in the daylight display is the price a-5s pay to obtain the same advantage.

On the day when the Allied Armies, through their own all-round superiority, no longer need lighter armor, they will triumph over the blind, impotent, and feeble armor of the tank. The tank is a costly failure, and the tank is a costly failure.

[illegible]**RECEIVED IMMEDIATELY**[illegible]

100-443887-100

107

108

109

733 ~~Spring~~ ~~Genes~~

* Representing the fact that the...
my father in the eye...
education may let us see the...
by the... of... of...

2014年12月10日 星期四 12:10:10

GENERAL REMARKS

Immediately after the liberation of 1945, only one nation was recognized as having suffered through the war. Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage. The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage.

The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage. The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage. The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage. The United States and England had not been attacked and had not suffered any damage.

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as it was built to the House of Lords in France, also became known as the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

In England, where the House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

WAR IN THE AIR

The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

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The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords. The House of Lords was the only body in the House of Lords.

On the day when the Allied forces, through their own superior firepower, no longer need a lighter aircraft, they will triumph. The Allied forces, through their own superior firepower, no longer need a lighter aircraft, they will triumph.

that it is the only one that will go. The Allied forces, through their own superior firepower, no longer need a lighter aircraft, they will triumph.

RANGE IMPORTANT

It is not only the range which is important, but also the effect. The Allied forces, through their own superior firepower, no longer need a lighter aircraft, they will triumph.

On Reserve Status

★

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The quality of our work is...
and our prices. There is no...
this front.

F. J. O'Brien Vending Company

233 Spring Street Newport, Rhode Island

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ing Hitler in the eye...
effective way for us on the home front...
to the downfall of tyranny.

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Sales and Service for Oldsmobile
BRYANTVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

No matter how fine and how complete the equipment that our factories produce and ship deliver, it is the man who is flexible, able but whose spirit is invincible, who wins the battles and bring victory.

—It (America) can!

JOHN HOUDE CO. **WALTON ENGINE CO. INC.**
Portland Maine Kennebunk, Maine

FRIGIDAIR SUPREMACY SERVICE
Portland Maine

Japan became the first nation
the world to take up tanks
to fight for her war planes.
France followed the Japanese
example when she took over
from the Swiss. German War
a license for the 20 mm anti-
aircraft cannon which
it was built in the German
works in France also became
known as the Japanese cannon
and followed it at the Ger-
man attack.

In England, where first
onwards, I was trying to
the American of the new
the large of the common area
of the I was suffering
the way

Immediately after the Armistice of 1918, only one national German air force before Hitler recognized airplanes and engines destroyed her aviation industry wiped out Germany found fewer means of selling her aviation and she had to rely on foreign aid to rebuild her aviation industry.

to induce a spraying into being. In 1935 Germany bought out a new aircraft plant, the Heinkel company, which the Nazis agreed to have tested the very next year in their proving ground of the Spanish Civil War, thus establishing the supremacy of the new aerial tactics of Billy Mitchell and other aviator-pioneers. Prototypes of long-range, so-called transport bombers were built, and in the early passing of time, Germany actually pioneered the four-engine long-range bomber. A year later, in fact, as early as 1936, the German four-engine "Condor" flew non-stop from Berlin to New York, and after arriving returned non-stop from New York to Berlin. The German DeA transport plane, which carried, besides the 100,000 lbs. of cargo, 15 passengers, has made the mark in aviation history. Pioneering for mass production of planes but not in aviation progress, however, is a development.

not trail after the horses. Finally, England began to play a leading part with the continent, and it was no longer so much a matter of attacking south as of attacking north.

... ..

In the domestication of the airplane, including America's aviation designers, the United States has the first airplane in the world and the first airplane engine. The airplane manufacturing industry has emerged for its very own existence. It is worth noting that even after the 1929 Wall Street publicly declared that the aviation industry in the United States would never become a real industry. At that time, the United States aviation industry already leading in the design of aerodynamic airplane engines, propellers, etc., was dependent on foreign orders from Japan, China, England, France and other countries. Before World War I, it was recognized as inevitable, the United States aviation industry was not by England's gigantic airplane industry.

They were found the avian type clearly all over the world even with a rather broad geographical area of another type, showing clearly the progress had been made, mainly in the development of the plum type at the beginning of time was presented a dramatic picture, very different from the flying chicken-type of the other was Germany was standing the one-hundred, which was actually the same, but the same.

The United States, which is for a long time the world's wealthiest and most powerful nation, later still has the highest per capita steel production in the world. The U. S. produces more than 100 million tons of steel a year. At present, the U. S. has 1,000 planes in operation, and 100

It is true that the 8th fought the Battle of Britain in 1941 with machine-guns. I won't. They can't fly the gun at all, they are the only ones having equipped the Boes with the machine gun. On the basis of the Royal Air Force, I am not a member.

Germany lost the battle of Britain by the weakness of its power in the air and equipped both bombers and fighters with one engine instead of two engines.

Especially for the new fighters, the light and maneuverable, more ability to get the ground forces of steadily ahead in the coming of longer range.

Germany will make the same mistake as domestic. The Rattle of Spain is the largest "military" carrier in the world.

The Japanese danger is not
born in Europe, and a check
the German people after the
existing situation of the
League in the European
peace. The world is
soured at the horror, and
of the war, and when the
peace is made, the
power and the
were with the Japanese

AFRICA UNDER THE STARS
This is what we are doing before the
stars. Now, we are back. Again it
will be the same. We are the first
from the stars and from the
depths of the sea. The divines
tell a story of a new world.
The new world is within reach
of the stars. The stars of the
new world are the stars of the
new world.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

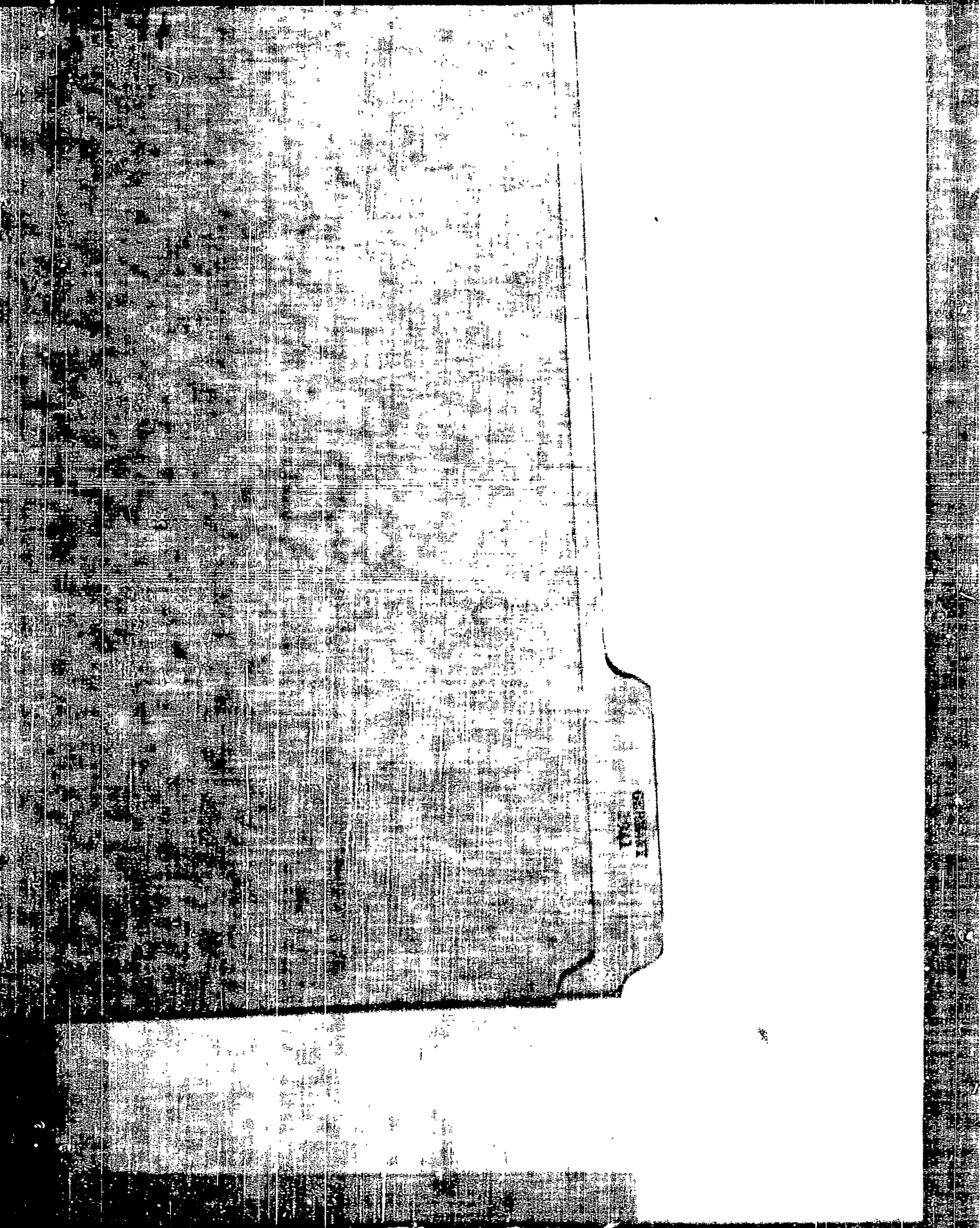
The diagram shows a rectangular domain with a central square hole. The domain is divided into four quadrants by a vertical line at $x=0$ and a horizontal line at $y=0$. The central square hole is centered at the origin with side length $2a$. The outer boundary is a rectangle with width $2b$ and height $2c$. The inner boundary of the hole is a square with side length $2a$. The region between the outer and inner boundaries is shaded. The axes are labeled x and y . The origin is marked with a dot and labeled 0 . The boundaries are labeled with their respective dimensions: $2b$ for the width, $2c$ for the height, and $2a$ for the hole side length.

2335, 1912

* *Journal of the American Medical Association*
 Copyright 1964 by the American Medical Association
 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610
 Printed in the U.S.A.

He is going
down the
steps of the
gate at the
the battle

[illegible]



- 11 -

SECRET

the consequences of the Allied bloc ade.

The large scale and prolonged operations in the East, however, have evoked three types of strain on the German economic system. First, pressure on total manpower and transport resources has been measurably increased, causing further incursions into the supply of civilian goods and services and some net decrease in the efficiency of the industrial machine. Second, the continuance of the war at its present level of intensity has accentuated the problem of depreciation, with respect to the railways, industrial equipment, and durable consumer's goods. Third, the large demands of the present campaign have exposed and accentuated certain specific German weaknesses:

1. The further withdrawal of manpower, of military age, from agriculture and industry, has necessitated the substitution of less efficient over-age workers, women, foreigners, and war prisoners. In addition to this general dilution of the labor supply, shortages exist for special types of workers, notably industrial technicians.
2. The large foodstuff demands of the Army have accentuated somewhat the underlying German weaknesses with respect to meats, fats, and oils; although the consequences of that weakness will be greater in 1942-43 than in the current harvest year.
3. The necessity for maintaining military production at a maximum level has caused withdrawals from stock-piles in the following instances: tin, copper, antimony, and the steel-hardening alloys taken as a whole.
4. The current rate of petroleum consumption is being maintained out of stocks; and there is some evidence, although the data are inadequate, that the petroleum stock-pile may be exhausted within the year 1942.
5. The present transport situation has caused local shortages in civilian and some industrial supplies. The present strain would be markedly accentuated if the current winter is severe, and the internal

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water-ways frozen for prolonged periods.

6. German morale has been somewhat impaired by the prolongation of the Russian war. Heavy manpower losses and the increasing remoteness of ultimate victory have necessitated a defensive shift in the nature of official German propaganda.

C. Conclusions

The data are inadequate to assess these weaknesses fully.

The following tentative conclusions, however, appear justified:

1. The strains induced by the Russian war have reduced the absolute strength of the German military machine and economic machine; and further limited the supplies for the disposal of civilians.
2. An accretion of new raw material stocks or resources, and a period of respite from continued military operations on the present scale are required if existing strains are not to become progressively more serious.
3. If this view is correct it seems likely that German military action in the coming months may be designed to acquire a maximum accretion to raw material stocks and resources at a minimum expenditure of manpower, transport, and petroleum.

S E C R E T

THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMANY, DECEMBER 1941

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THE GERMAN MILITARY AND MATERIAL POSITION, DECEMBER 1941¹

I

Military manpower and material position of Germany ,
June 22, 1941.

A. Manpower

Roughly 9,000,000 men were organized in German military and semi-military formations at the outbreak of the Russian war. This excludes the troops of Italy, Finland, Roumania and other Allies, totaling roughly 44 divisions.

Ground forces totaled 7,500,000 organized in 100 divisions of which 25 were armored and 35 were motorized.

The German air force personnel totals about 1,200,000, including pilots, signal corps, anti-aircraft forces, parachute troops, and other attached services.

It is estimated that 160 divisions has been the maximum engaged at one time in the Russian campaign. This may have amounted, including all supporting and service forces behind the combat areas, to 4,500,000 men.

B. Material

1. Combat planes. It is estimated that Germany had approximately 24,000 combat planes available at the outbreak

The purpose of this study is to consider the fragmentary information available concerning German military gains and losses in the Russian campaign in relation to the German economic position as of December 1941. Its conclusions are subject to revision in the light of a special report, now being prepared by the Eastern European Section, on German gains in the Russian campaign.

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of the Russian war, as follows:

	<u>First Line</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bombers, heavy (including long-range reconnaissance)	220	220	440
Bombers, medium (including reconnaissance)	4,250	4,250	8,500
Bombers, light (Stukas)	1,190	1,190	2,380
Pursuit, single engine	2,400	2,400	4,800
Pursuit, twin engine	2,250	2,250	4,500
Observation and co-operative	900	900	1,800
Flying boats, navy fighters and amphibians	?	?	?
TOTALS	11,660	11,660	23,320

Approximately 50 percent of the German plane strength has been employed on the Russian front.

2. Tanks. It is estimated that Germany had 30,000 tanks on hand at the opening of hostilities. It is to be noted that Germany is favoring the use of medium and heavy types of tanks.

3. Artillery. An average estimate of 13,500 guns is submitted as between a British estimate of 15,000 and an American of 12,000. Heavy anti-aircraft guns amounted to an additional 9,000. The number of anti-aircraft (47 mm.) on hand is not known, but it is to be noted that these are employed for anti-tank purposes as well.

4. The percentage of total equipment used on the eastern front is approximately in proportion to the number of

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divisions operating there. (See Map no. 1).

C. Military Materiel Production Rates

1. Planes. The present estimated monthly production rate of German combat airplanes by types is as follows:

Bombers (including heavy, medium and long-range reconnaissance)	770
Light bombers	230
Pursuit	730
Army cooperation, coastal, etc.	230
TOTAL	1960

2. Tanks. Monthly production rate is estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,700 tanks, with heavy and medium types predominating.

3. Artillery, light, heavy and anti-aircraft. It is estimated that field guns and howitzers were being produced in April 1941 at the rate of 235 per month; while heavy anti-aircraft guns were produced at a rate of 150 per month.

4. Trucks. Production in Germany and occupied countries may amount to 10,000 per month.

II *replaced by new draft of Sec II*

German Military Losses in the Russian War

A. MANPOWER

The official figures of the High Command indicate losses (killed, wounded and missing) of 402,865 from June 22 to August 31. This is at a rate of less than 200,000 a month. Extrapolating this rate to the subsequent 4 months would produce a total of from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000. Presumably this must be accepted as the minimum estimate of German losses in the

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first six months of the German campaign. Various arguments have been advanced in favor of accepting the German published figures as accurate. It is said (a) that since the war against Russian communism is popular in Germany the army has no particular inducement to understate losses; (b) that a gross understatement would be too easily detected by the German people; (c) that in the case of earlier statements by the High Command which can be checked, the statements have proved to be accurate; (d) that the German figures are not unreasonable from what is known of German tactical methods, making due allowance for the character of the engagements and the size of the forces involved.

None of these arguments is conclusive. If losses are heavy there is always a strong inducement to understatement; nor is detection of such understatement an easy matter. The accuracy of past statements of losses may be explained by the fact that these losses were small. Though there is every evidence that German tactical methods have been designed to minimize manpower losses, this does not necessarily mean that losses in fact have been small.

The only alternative, however, to an acceptance of the German figures appears to be a choice among the estimates of a number of official and unofficial "observers". These range all the way from the British estimate of 1,500,000¹ losses as of October 15th to the Russian "estimate" of 4,500,000 as of

¹ A British estimate of November 15, for the first 20 weeks of war, places minimum German losses at 1,750,000. Making an allowance for the return to duty of the slightly wounded, an adjusted figure of 1,250,000 is given.

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early November. None of these estimates appear to be based on a method of calculation which commands respect. Any estimate of German losses in excess of 3,000,000 for the first six months of the Russian war is clearly incompatible with the continued magnitude of the German effort in this area. On the other hand, a figure considerably in excess of the German reported losses is probably compatible with this effort. In view of this fact plus the obvious political advantage to the German government to understate heavy losses, it may be said that a figure of 1,700,000 German losses in the first six months of war is not unreasonable.¹ This figure includes some men returned to action after recovery from wounds.

A calculation based on German losses in the Polish campaign lends some support to this conclusion. Germany officially admitted 665 killed per day in the Polish campaign of 1939. Five armies were involved as against 13 on the Russian front. Assuming the same rate of loss for all armies,

¹ On the assumption that the ratio of killed and missing to total casualties is the same as that reported by the Germans for the first two months of the war with Russia, a total casualty figure of 1,700,000 would yield an estimate of killed and missing of slightly less than 450,000.

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over a period of 130 days yields a figure of 311,200 killed. Using a World War ratio of 1 killed to 4 wounded indicates total casualties of approximately 1,556,100.¹ Since resistance on the Russian front has been more serious than in Poland, in the absence of any direct knowledge total casualties during the first six months of war may be said to have exceeded 1,700,000.

If the figures on plane losses given below are correct, the loss of pilots in the six months ending November 22, may be well over 2,000.

B. Material Losses

1. Best available reports seem to indicate that the German Air Force lost approximately 1500 planes in the first two months of the Russian campaign. If subsequent losses have been proportionate, then total losses in the first six months of war have probably been about 4500 planes of all types. It is estimated that perhaps 10-15% of this equipment could be made serviceable through repairs. It will be noted that the

¹ This calculation represents total battle injuries; and makes no allowance for possible losses due to other causes. The following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General is revealing: "It may be presumed that the type of warfare in Russia affected by tanks, motorized infantry, aviation, extensive cold, rapid movements, supply difficulties, fatigue, etc., will produce high mortality rates. Typhus Fever always endemic in this area is probably running wild, as there is little opportunity for delousing and bathing. Dysenteries may be taking a heavy toll and pneumonia, meningitis and other respiratory borne infections are probably on the increase. Without definite figures, it may be presumed that mortality rates for specific age groups of German males are higher in the Russian front than they would be for same groups at home during normal conditions. As to German soldiers in quiet areas the rates should not be higher than normal."

monthly rate of loss appears to be less than the monthly plane production rate, for all types.

2. Estimates of loss of other types of equipment are not available, but military advice is to the effect that material losses can be replaced from existing stocks and current production. German losses have been mitigated, as well, by the fact that Germany has gained control of most of the battle fields, and thus held a good part of its own and Russian damaged equipment.

3. Total military petroleum consumption since the outbreak of the Russian war is considered to be in the neighborhood of 620,000 tons per month of which approximately 75,000 tons are consumed by the air service. This rate of consumption involves some incursion into petroleum stocks.

4. Reflection on the fragmentary material available concerning German losses suggests that although replacement of lost manpower and equipment has not presented serious difficulties to date, the following considerations may be important:

1. If German casualties are concentrated in the age group 21-31 (but particularly in the age group 21-28), replacement of losses by soldiers drawn from the same age group may become difficult, due to the unnaturally small size of that group within the German population (see below, p. 11).

2. The extension and maintenance of a two thousand mile front, at increasing distances from German centers of production, has created a disproportionate demand for railway

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equipment and other transport facilities.

3. Since German plane losses have been principally in bombers, they are somewhat more serious than the over-all figures would indicate. In view of reserves and the current production rate, however, plane losses are not to be regarded as a major German cost in the present campaign.

4. The magnitude of oil consumption in Germany and occupied countries when combined with military consumption, seems definitely to create, at least temporarily, a situation in which consumption is at a markedly greater rate than production. (see below pp. 17-19).

III

The German Economic Position

A. German Manpower Resources

1. As early as 1935 the present regime in Germany began to extend a system of controls over employment; by 1936 a large-scale plan for the control of employment and the inventory, training, re-training, and allocation of labor was in effect. As a result of the carrying out of this plan Germany is in an extremely good position to make the most flexible and efficient use of her labor supplies.

2. At the outbreak of the war in 1939 the potential manpower resources of Greater Germany were already utilized to an extraordinarily high degree. It is estimated that employment in 1939 was 20 percent higher than in the prosperous year 1929.

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3. Before the outbreak of the war in 1939, 2,500,000 men were withdrawn from employment into the armed services. At the outbreak of the Russian campaign this number had been increased by approximately 7 million.

4. Estimates based on German sources indicate that, in partial replacement of the 7 million withdrawn from employment, Germany since 1939 has made the following additions to its labor force.

Foreign civilians	2,000,000
Prisoners of war	1,500,000
Women	1,000,000
Men	500,000
<u>Volksdeutsche</u>	<u>150,000</u>
	5,150,000

5. Industrial output per hour worked showed no net increase between 1933 and 1939, and has undoubtedly declined since 1939, even among those employed in their normal occupations. This decline has been accentuated by the absorption into employment of less effective foreigners, prisoners of war, and female labor. The decline in productivity per worker has been only partially offset by an increase in the number of hours worked per week.

6. As a result of the reduction and dilution of the labor force, together with some material shortages and transportation difficulties, there has occurred a decline in the volume of industrial output in Germany since 1939 which has been estimated by the BEW to be as much as 20%. While evidence is lacking to support this figure, it is clear that total output has fallen. This decline did not, however, necessarily

reduce the output of war materiel; although it has been a limiting factor on the goods and services available to consumers.

7. Previous to 1939 the shift in production from civilian to military output had been such as to reduce per capita production and consumption of civilian goods by 10-15 percent below the 1929 level. Since 1939 this shift has been accentuated. Perhaps the most illuminating evidence to be drawn from employment statistics is the increase in employment in the metal trades by approximately 2,200,000, an increase of roughly 50 percent.

8. Judgement as to the existence of a general man-power shortage in Germany is a matter of definition. It is obvious that man-power resources under German control are not sufficient for the maintenance of normal output for German civilians plus the requirements of the present war effort. A more reasonable criterion would be the maintenance of the present war effort plus a tolerable level of civilian output. There are evidences that this standard is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in Germany, especially since the outbreak of the Russian war, despite the exploitation of Continental man-power and other economic resources.

It is, however, impossible to allocate exactly the extent to which a man-power shortage, as opposed to shortages in transport, raw materials, and productive capacity, is responsible for present strains. Specific evidences of man-power shortage, by this definition are the extraordinarily

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long hours of work demanded of German labor; and the extreme efforts made to employ special types of foreign labor e.g., Polish miners, Belgian and Dutch engineers, etc. A general man-power shortage, however, must be regarded as one of several over-all limits to German output, rather than as a bottleneck capable, in itself, of precipitating crisis.

9. Germany's most decisive and least manageable man-power problem is the shortage of men suitable for active combat troops. Here foreign man-power can be used to a strictly limited extent, and war prisoners are useless.

Due to the great fall in the number of births in 1914-18, Germany has only 2,244,000 men between the ages of 23 and 28---about 1,500,000 fewer than if the pre-war birth rate had been maintained. Even including those now 21 to 23, and those 28 to 33, there are only 7.2 million men from 21 to 33, and this is the optimum age group for active combat.

Losses from this group, undoubtedly heavy already, are virtually irreplaceable. This shortage may prove serious in the face of protracted Russian resistance; and may be decisive should the man-power resources of hitherto non-combatant areas ever be fully mobilized against Germany.

II. The German Food and Agricultural Position

1. Except in meats (rations for which were reduced 20 percent in June 1941) German food rations have remained about unchanged since early spring 1940. In order to assure most efficient use of available supplies, the German rationing system makes allowance for the differing requirements of

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various classes of consumers. They are largest for soldiers in active combat, and are larger for workers performing arduous labor than for other civilians.

2. Present German food rations can be most readily compared with pre-war consumption in the three important food groups--flour, meats, and fats and oils. For front-line soldiers, the rations of each of these items are somewhat larger than in 1936-37. For civilians as a whole, average flour rations have been reduced by 6 percent, fats and oils by 33 percent, and meats by 46 percent. The June 1941 cut in meat rations was announced as temporary. Restoration of the pre-June allotments would still leave consumer rations one-third below pre-war. German potato production is far in excess of human requirements, even though this consumption--which is not rationed--has increased by at least 50 percent for the old Reich as a whole. These increased shipments have further aggravated a transport situation which has, from time to time, created acute shortages of potatoes in some districts.

3. In terms of caloric, or energy, intake, present German diets appear adequate or nearly so; in terms of longer-run nutritional requirements for vitamins and calcium, diets are deficient. Besides lowering resistance to infection, these shortages will, if they persist, result eventually in deficiency diseases such as pellagra and rickets.

4. Without drawing on the Ukraine and without significant encroachment on existing stocks, Germany can maintain present flour rations during the crop year 1941-42. The 1941

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grain crop appears to have been normal in Germany, and larger exports than in 1940-41 can be expected from the Danubian countries.

5. Present low meat rations can be maintained in Germany during the crop year 1941-42 without reduction in German livestock herds. This will involve, however, continued, drastic restrictions on meat consumption in German dominated countries as well as additional slaughter of herds in Denmark and the Netherlands. Supplies of animal feed-stuffs are, in any event, inadequate to maintain livestock population in these countries. Restoration of German meat rations to the pre-June level would necessitate a reduction in German livestock numbers.

6. Fats and oils are the weakest element in Germany's food position. In the year 1940-41, the German fats and oils stockpiles had to supply over 20% of her domestic human utilization of such foods. Stocks on August 1, 1941, were estimated at little more than one month's consumption. Domestic production can supply only about 60 percent of requirements at the current level of rationing. Further curtailment of consumption during the coming winter and spring is definitely called for, unless additional supplies not now in prospect can be obtained. The present supply position, however, permits a level of consumption above that of 1916-18.

7. The German standard of living in items other than food has undergone substantial curtailment since the outbreak of war. New clothing rations have been introduced in October which involve a reduction of 50 percent from those previously

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in effect. Leather has virtually ceased to be a civilian consumers good. Fuel for domestic heating has been available only in limited amounts. Most durable consumer goods, already sharply curtailed before the outbreak of war, have become unavailable. In general, however, these shortages are not as dangerous, potentially, as those in nutritional foodstuffs.

8. Only the German position with respect to meats, fats, and oils emerges, as of possible strategic importance in the area of the economy examined here. Supplies for the 1941-42 year, however, may not present any insuperable difficulties. But, Germany will enter the 1942-43 year with depleted stocks of these commodities. Her present sources of imports will be able to provide less than in the current year, and it is unlikely that a victory in Russia can appreciably add to her prospects. Germany will have to depend more upon home production, particularly of livestock--which supplies the bulk of domestic fats and oils, as well as meats.

9. Allotments of phosphate fertilizers in 1940-41 were about 40% of those in 1937-38. Crop yields in Germany may be adversely affected if increased supplies do not become available for next year's crops.

C. The German Mineral Supply Position

1. In the period 1933-39 Germany prepared for a major war by taking the following types of action with respect to minerals in which her domestic supply was deficient:

- (a) large scale imports for stockpiling
- (b) rigid controls and, later, restrictions on civilian consumption

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- (c) the provision of facilities for the manufacture of substitutes on a large scale, (notably, oil)
- (d) the substitution of abundant for scarce materials (notably the light metals and zinc for copper).

The German mineral position was materially strengthened as a result of the campaigns of 1940, by the acquisition of additional stocks and of new mineral resources.

2. Deficiencies in certain commodities have, nevertheless, persisted, and the Russian campaign has probably accentuated them, insofar as it calls for increased output in the aircraft and armament industries. Excluding the steel-hardening alloys, examined below, the present position of the German mineral supply may be summarized as follows:

German Position Secure

bauxite and magnesite
 coal and lignite
 iron ore
 manganese (assuming Nikopol mines available)
 zinc ore
 lead ore
 mercury

German Position Strained but not yet Critical

copper
 tin
 antimony
 phosphates
 soda

3. A shortage in the steel hardening alloys has persisted, despite extreme efforts at conservation and substitution. Wherever possible the alloys have been eliminated and the percentages used, reduced. In general, molybdenum and, to a lesser extent, vanadium have been substituted for the more scarce nickel and tungsten. A summary of the German

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position with respect to each of the major alloys follows:

- tungsten: Portuguese output being expanded and going increasingly to Germany. Despite this development and extensive substitution of molybdenum, the German stockpile is probably being reduced, since the Russian war cut off the Chinese supply.
- molybdenum: Yugoslavia, Norway, French Morocco and other areas probably yield about 15% of world output to Germany. Extreme effort being made to expand Continental output. Stockpile position probably better than for tungsten, but being slowly reduced.
- nickel: Perhaps most serious of all alloy shortages. Stockpile probably being reduced quickly. Limited crisis may develop unless Petsamo mines can be set to work in Finland. This seems unlikely in near future.
- chrome: Conflicting evidence on amount of Balkan supply coming to Germany. Stockpile probably being reduced, although full exploitation of Balkan resources might check trend.
- cobalt: Necessary for both steel and hydrogenation. French Morocco only major source of supply. Probably sufficient if freely exploited and transport made available.
- vanadium: Probably sufficient supply to be drawn from steel slag and burnt oil residue.
- zinc: Ample supply, if Nikopol production successfully mined and transported from Ukraine.

4. It is impossible to evaluate precisely the net significance of the various shortages within the German mineral supply position. There is no reliable evidence that either the quality or the quantity of German military production has yet suffered in consequence of such shortages; although it should be borne in mind that output could be maintained for a considerable period out of stockpiles. Stockpiles are being reckoned in the case of copper, tin, antimony, nickel, chrome,

and tungsten. The extent of their exhaustion can not be deduced from available evidence. Although crises have been predicted by the British in copper and chrome in the course of 1942.

B. The German Petroleum Position

1. To ensure an adequate petroleum supply in case of a major war has been a prime objective of German policy since 1933. Between 1933 and 1939 the following types of action were pursued:

- (a) Large stocks were accumulated from abroad
- (b) The domestic output of crude oil was sharply increased
- (c) Large plant facilities were provided for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum products
- (d) Less essential uses were curtailed

The acquisition through conquest of the prime oil producing areas of Europe has probably constituted a net accretion to Germany's petroleum supply, although that accretion was limited by the simultaneous acquisition of responsibility for satisfying the ultimate petroleum needs of Italy and the Occupied areas.

2. The various estimates available of the present production and consumption rates in occupied Europe, and of the stocks of petroleum available to Germany are sharply at variance. Estimates of consumption rates are more consistent than those for production. Using alternative production rates it is possible to deduce that the German economy is either drastically reducing its stocks, mildly reducing its stocks, or even enjoying a surplus. The following conclusions, therefore, must be regarded as highly tentative:

41.
42.

- (a) With the completion of the Western campaign in 1940 and with the Continent-wide application of stringent economies, it could appear that the relation between consumption and production was such as to permit at least a balance, at a level of 14-16 million tons annually, and probably some accretion to military stocks.
- (b) This relatively secure situation, however, depended not only upon widespread use of substitute fuels and stringent economies, but also upon the fact that the German armies were not used actively and on a large scale in the year following June 1940.
- (c) Within the rough equilibrium or surplus that appears to have existed, there were shortages of particular products, notably Diesel fuel and lubricants; and some surplus, under existing economies, of certain types of gasoline.

3. The Russian campaign has altered this situation in the following respects:

- (a) Total consumption of petroleum has undoubtedly increased substantially, despite further curtailment in less essential uses.
- (b) Difficulties of oil transport from Rumania to Germany, which had inhibited the effectiveness of this area as a source of supply, are reported to be somewhat alleviated; and it has proved possible to send Rumanian oil directly North and East, to the Axis armies in the field.
- (c) Russian petroleum supplies, previously available at the rate of about a million tons a year, have been cut off and this has been only partly offset by the acquisition of the Galician fields.
- (d) Heavier R.A.F. bombings have probably impaired the operating efficiency of refineries and synthetic plants in Western Europe and destroyed some oil stocks.

Almost all estimates of current consumption indicate that Germany is at present maintaining its war machine partly out of petroleum stocks, accumulated before June 1941.

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Estimates of the rate at which depletion is proceeding vary, the extreme calculations, chiefly British, indicate that the present rate, if maintained, would exhaust German petroleum resources within the next calendar year.

4. The following factors make complete exhaustion unlikely within the next year:

- (a) The intensity of warfare, and therefore the oil consumption rate, will probably not remain steadily at its present high level.
- (b) The possibility that Germany will gain control of the fairly accessible oil fields of the Northern Caucasus. In that case, substantial quantities of oil will probably be obtained, regardless of Russian sabotage and the difficulties of transport.
- (c) There is still a small margin by which civilian consumption can be reduced, and the possibility of using producer and bottle gas equipment in motor vehicles and other industrial and commercial uses has not been fully exploited.
- (d) New synthetic oil plants may be brought into production.
- (e) The Rumanian oil fields may be exploited more fully.

5. On the basis of present evidence, therefore, it cannot be predicted that Germany will suffer a critical petroleum shortage in 1942.

B. The German Transport Situation

1. Upon the outbreak of war in 1939 the German transport system was probably in good condition. At that time, however, the limit of intensive utilization of rolling stock had almost been reached; subsequent transport demands have been met largely by curtailing civilian services.

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2. From 1939 the traffic burden of the railways has been increased by the reduction in coastwise shipping and in trucking, due to the gasoline shortage. The relocation of industry and the increased use of coal, wood pulp, bauxite, and potatoes in the development of substitutes have also increased the transport load. The acquisition of transport responsibilities in east and southeast Europe has probably involved some net liability to the German transport system. France and the Low countries, on the other hand, probably contributed an important accretion of rolling stock and locomotives.

3. Until the Russian campaign the transport facilities under German control proved adequate generally for the requirements of the war economy. This rough equilibrium was achieved by curtailing civilian services, by avoiding coincidence between the harvest peak load and large scale military movements, and through the above-mentioned accretion of rolling stock. The greatest period of strain occurred during the winter of 1939-1940, when the unusually severe freeze immobilized the inland water-ways (which carry 25% of all freight).

4. The additional burden imposed by the Russian campaign has been sufficient to cause symptoms of a transport shortage, potentially capable of reducing the total efficiency of the German war economy; coal has accumulated at pit-heads in Silesia, crops were not moved at appropriate times, and measures to increase the use of water-ways have been taken.

Local shortages of consumer goods have accentuated an already difficult civilian position, both in Germany and in occupied areas.

5. The significance of the present transport shortage is difficult to evaluate on the basis of present limited information. Thus far civilians have largely borne the impact of the new strains induced by the Russian war. Coal shipments to Italy and Sweden have been reduced and shortages of supplies for German war industries have been reported. The extent and the rate at which the output of military equipment and their supply to the fighting fronts may be affected can not be stated. The immediate seriousness of the situation can readily be exaggerated, but at the very least, the shortage means that organizational and material resources, which are vitally needed in uses that contribute more directly to military success, must be devoted to the alleviation of the transport difficulties. It may be possible to measure the degree of strain more closely during the coming winter, when pressure on the German transport system would, in any case, be expected to increase.

7. The Present State of German Morale

1. From 1933, and even before, German morale was prepared for the responsibilities and hardships of offensive military action. The advent of the National Socialist regime was accompanied by the institution of elaborate efforts to control and direct public opinion to this end.

2. Nazi propaganda theorists have realized that during a modern total war efforts to control public opinion

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work within narrow limits: the real underlying factors remain, as elsewhere, the success, actual and prospective, of military operations and the hardships and discomforts borne by the people.

3. From the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 until June 1941 the strength of German morale was unquestioned. This may be regarded essentially as a consequence of the great German victories and, perhaps more important, the feeling that total victory was certain and within sight.

4. The prolonged and difficult campaign in the East has affected German morale in the following respects:

(a) Civilian supplies of all kinds have been diminished due, in part, to the pressure on transport facilities and on the labor supply.

(b) British bombing has been intensified.

(c) Man-power losses have been sufficiently heavy to impress themselves upon the public.

(d) Perhaps most important, total victory has ceased to be an immediate prospect for Germany.

5. The official response of the Propaganda Ministry to this situation has been to present Total Victory against Total Annihilation as the only real alternatives for the German people.

6. Should the tide of the war run strongly against Germany it is possible that German public opinion will shift from its present offensive attitude to one of last-ditch defense; and the full power of the Propaganda Ministry will be directed to that end. In that case, a distinct "collapse

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of morale" may not occur.

7. Barring this eventuality, present evidence seems to indicate that necessary conditions for a "collapse of German morale" are:

- (a) serious military set-backs
- (b) the universal realization that ultimate defeat is inevitable.

Further drastic reductions in the civilian standard of life are capable of weakening morale in such a way as to make it more susceptible to military reverses.

IV

Summary and Conclusion

A. German Military Position

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, in 1939, the German armed forces totaled about 2 million men. In June 1941 they totaled 9 million, of whom about half have been engaged on the Eastern front. A tentative estimate places German battle casualties at 1,700,000 after six months of the war against Russia. To some extent these losses have been filled by new recruits. The following table summarizes the limited available data on the German position with respect to materiel.

		Production Rate Estimated Losses	
		(Monthly)	(June-Dec., 1941)
On Hand, June 1941			
Airplanes (combat)	24,000	1,260	4,500
Tanks	30,000	1,000-1,700	n.e.
Artillery - A.A.	9,000	150	n.e.
Other	13,500	235	n.e.
Trucks	n.e.	10,000	n.e.

The most serious consequences of the Russian war for the German position have been the following:

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1. Man-power losses, especially within the age group 21-28.
2. The strain on transport, especially the railways.
3. The reduction of petroleum stocks, as a result of the high military consumption rate on the Eastern front.

B. German Economic Position

Prior to June 1941 the German industrial machine exhibited few signs of strain, having been bolstered by the stocks and resources acquired in the campaigns of 1940. These minimized the consequences of the Allied blockade.

The large scale and prolonged operations in the East, however, have evoked three types of strain on the German economic system. First, pressure on total man-power and transport resources has been measurably increased, causing further incursions into the supply of civilian goods and services and some net decrease in the efficiency of the industrial machine. Second, the continuance of the war at its present level of intensity has accentuated the problem of depreciation, with respect to the railways, industrial equipment, and durable consumer's goods. Third, the large demands of the present campaign have exposed and accentuated certain specific German weaknesses:

1. The further withdrawal of man-power, of military age, from agriculture and industry, has necessitated the substitution of less efficient over-age workers, women, foreigners, and war prisoners. In addition to this general dilution of the labor supply, shortages exist for special types of workers, notably industrial technicians.
2. The large foodstuff demands of the Army have accentuated somewhat the underlying German weaknesses with respect to meats, fats, and oils; although the consequences of that weakness will be greater in 1942-43 than in the current harvest year.
3. The necessity for maintaining military

SECRET

production at a maximum level has caused withdrawals from stock-piles in the following instances: tin, copper, antimony, and the steel-hardening alloys taken as a whole.

4. The current rate of petroleum consumption is being maintained out of stocks, and there is some evidence, although the data are inadequate, that the petroleum stock-pile may be exhausted within the year 1942.
5. The present transport situation has caused local shortages in civilian and some industrial supplies. The present strain would be markedly accentuated if the current winter is severe, and the internal water-ways frozen for prolonged periods.
6. German morale has been somewhat impaired by the prolongation of the Russian war. Heavy manpower losses and the increasing remoteness of ultimate victory have necessitated a defensive shift in the nature of official German propaganda.

C. Conclusions

The data are inadequate to assess these weaknesses fully. The following tentative conclusions, however, appear justified:

1. The strains induced by the Russian war have reduced the absolute strength of the German military machine and economic machine; and further limited the supplies at the disposal of civilians.
2. An accretion of new raw material stocks or resources, and a period of respite from continued military operations on the present scale are required if existing strains are not to become progressively more serious.
3. If this view is correct it seems likely that German military action in the coming months may be designed to acquire a maximum accretion to raw material stocks and resources at a minimum expenditure of manpower, transport, and petroleum.

A. Summary

The announcements have come from German official sources regarding German casualties in the Russian war. The first, emanating from the High Command, estimated losses to August 31; the second, made by Hitler, September 11, presented figures up to December 1. These estimates, together with a derived estimate of the losses from August 31 to December 1, are presented in the following table:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
June 22 - Aug. 31	65,074	294,770	110,489	470,333
June 22 - Dec. 1	142,324	377,767	33,734	553,825
Aug. 31 - Dec. 1	77,250	83,097	23,245	183,592

The two German estimates are not consistent with each other nor is the derived estimate, covering the period from August 31 to December 1, consistent with the scope of battle action during that period. The first estimate gives a ratio of wounded to killed of slightly more than 3 to 1. This ratio does not depart far from the ratio of 4 to 1 common to all wars during the World War. The ratio of killed to wounded in the period August 31 to December 1, however, derived from the two German estimates, is approximately 1 to 1. While it is possible that battle conditions in Russia during the last three months may have produced this result, it seems improbable.

In the second place the extremely small reported casualties during this period is not consistent with known facts, while it is certainly true that with heightened supply lines and continued Russian resistance, the numbers of German troops actually engaged has increased, it must be remembered that in the period August 31 to December 1 the

Following actions against heavy resistance have taken place: capture of Kiev, Lemberg, Odessa, Iasi, the closing of the ring around Leningrad, the Dnieper crossing and two major drives on Moscow, the first of which (Operation Barbarossa) was announced by Hitler as the "greatest military onslaught in history."

Various arguments, nevertheless, have been advanced in favor of accepting the German published figures as accurate. It is said (a) that since the war against Russian communism is popular in Germany the army has no particular incentive to underestimate losses; (b) that a gross under-statement would be too easily detected by the German people; (c) that in the case of similar statements by the High Command which can be checked, the statements have proved to be accurate; (d) that the German figures are not unreasonable from what is known of German tactical methods, making due allowance for the character of the engagements and the size of the German forces.

None of these arguments is conclusive. If losses are heavy there is always a strong incentive to understatement; nor is detection of such understatement an impossibility. The accuracy of past statements of losses may be explained by the fact that these losses were small. Though there is every evidence that German tactical methods have been designed to achieve heavier losses, this does not necessarily mean that losses in fact have been small.

The only alternative, however, is an acceptance of the German figures as being in a degree among the estimates of a number of official and unofficial observers. These figures are the way down an estimate of losses to the High Command made at war to the Russian estimates of losses to the High Command. None of these estimates appear to be

第 2 章

[illegible]

If the figures on plane losses given below are correct, the loss of pilots in the five months ending November 21, may be well over 2,000.

B. Material Losses

1. Best available reports seem to indicate that the Chinese Air Force lost approximately 1,500 planes in the first two months of the Korean campaign. If subsequent losses have been proportionate, then total losses in the first six months of war have probably been about 1,500 planes of all types. It is estimated that perhaps 10-15% of this equipment could be made serviceable through repairs. It will be noted that the

VOLUNTARY REPORT

ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC WORK OF THE GERMAN ARMY

From:

WILLIAM L. SYMSE
third Secretary of the Embassy

American Embassy
Berlin, Germany

Date of Completion: September
29, 1941
Date of Mailing: September 29,
1941

Approved:

Sam E. Woods
Commercial Attache

-2-

ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC WORK OF THE GERMAN ARMY

The German armed forces (Wehrmacht which includes The Army, Navy and Air Force and all auxiliary organizations) have a special economic division located in Berlin. It is a large organization composed of many departments and is headed by Major General Thomas. This military economic organization controls the economic life of the entire nation. It regulates the level of reserves, controls the rationing of all foods and materials, controls the transfer of normal peacetime industry exploits the facilities in occupied areas and, in general, regulates every economic function which has any connection with Germany's ability to conduct the war. It is highly centralized organization in spite of its large structure. General Thomas works directly under Field Marshal Keitel, Hitler's Chief of Staff. The means of this economic organization is the Nazi Party and German Armed Forces.

In the theater of war, there is a branch of this economic organization with each echelon of higher commands. This is believed to go as far down as certain of the divisions. In France, we found a special "requisitioning" platoon attached to the First Panzer Division which confiscated supplies in the zone of action to keep the level of supply in the division at normal.

Following is the outline of the organization with the Northern Group of Armies under the command of Field Marshal Hitler von Leeb whose zone of action is the three northern Baltic countries and the Leningrad area:

-3-

Northern Army Group

Defense Industry Staff Goerlitz (Believed to be name of man leading the organization)

6A. This Staff is divided into four different departments as follows:

1. Defense Industry and Equipment Office.
2. Liaison Officer with the High Command of the Army.
3. Army Group 6 - 4 (General quartiermeister)
4. Liaison officer with local Army commands.

B. The mission of the Defense Industry Staff is threefold:

1. Supply the combat troops and provide for the supply of the local population.
2. Inspect captured industrial activities and submit estimates on their capacity and ability to produce essential war materials.
3. Locate and secure all stocks and stores.

C. This organization has three general agencies which are utilized to carry out the missions above:

1. Technical Organizations (Technische Kommandos)

These units are about a battalion in size and they specialize in public utilities (electricity, gas and water) and the rehabilitation of military technical equipment.

2. Economic Troops (Wirtschaftstruppen)

Raw materials

Machines

Food supplies.

3. Petroleum Troops (Mineraloltruppen)

Petroleum and petroleum supplies

-4-

For the economic forces in the homeland itself, the outstanding significance of this technical and economic organization which accompanies the army in the field is that it is equipped to relieve to some extent the constant pressure on the rear of supplies.

Source of Information:
Confidential

To Department
In sertuplicate

822
WLS/asj

January 1, 1961

1. (b) Schiller's "The Robbers" is first
of the romantic passion play. It is
the first of the romantic passion play.
The first of the romantic passion play.

7. The following information was obtained from the above mentioned sources:

[illegible]

On 12/11/50, the West German Police Dept. reported that one of the "Gottlieb Seven" was killed in a fire. The cause of the fire was not reported.

"Woman's Party".

"2 1/2" "1000" "1000" "1000" "1000"

• 1918 The beginning of the battle of Verdun in the first World War.

11, 1923 The French began the occupation of the Ruhr. The German population passively resisted occupation by foreign troops.

10. 1. 1) Hermann Geering was born.

11, 1935 Dr. Carl Leblond.

18, 1721 Letter re. excommunicated by Pope Innocent.

19, 1941: Karl Fleischert and some Davenport, leaders of the
maistie warstuous party, were captured.

16. 1941 Fritz Brillparzer, Viennese poet, was born. He was inspired by the Austrian censorship during the reactionary era of 19th century.

1944 The outbreak of the Seven Years' War.

1. 1951 年 1 月 1 日 起 施 行 的 新 稅 法 中 規 定 的 稅 率 均 為 10%。

18. 1971 William F. Friedman was proclaimed Grand Master in
Orwellia.

DATE: 11/11/54 TO: SAC, NEW YORK FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (100-100000) (P)

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1. The first of these is the fact that the

1. 1972 - 1973: 1st year of the project. The first year of the project was spent on the collection of data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the lake. This was done by means of a series of trawls and seines, which were set out at various points in the lake and hauled at regular intervals. The results of these surveys were used to estimate the total catch of each species, and to determine the relative abundance of each species in the lake.

2. The first step in the process of the development of the party is the

[illegible]

31, 1940. The first of the newspapers in Vienna, "Der Arbeiter", was founded.

11. The Trans-Siberian was 20 m.

~~February 10, 1917~~ The Island of St. Helena is now a part of the

1, 1957 "The History of the ... of ..."

1, 1944 A.ustus de Horn, Director of Prison in the island,
Honi.

2, 1982 1982 was crowned the first "year of the
the man and the

Frederick Allen II of Prussia headed for the formation of volunteer corps to resist the tyranny of Napoleon.

10. 6. 1951 "The Sound of Winter", 5:11. 10. 6. 1951 "The Sound of Winter", 5:11. 10. 6. 1951 "The Sound of Winter", 5:11.

6. ~~John~~ ~~James~~ ~~William~~ ~~Lennyville.~~

11. 1848 Friedrich Mart was elected the first president of the
 Kaiser republic by the National Assembly. The new
 national government was established.

22. 1. 1932 The Austro-Hungarian Federal Chancellor, Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg,
notified the Reichstag of the Anschluss.

23. 12/24 The separation of the class between the social Democrats and the military regime in Austria, in which the working party was practically destroyed.

January 11, 1945

1. 1945

1. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

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12. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

13. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

25. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

26. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

27. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

28. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

March 1, 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

1. 1945 The attack on the British in the East.

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1. 1848 The first of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
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9. 1848 The ninth of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
10. 1848 The tenth of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
11. 1848 The eleventh of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
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31. 1848 The thirty-first of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
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49. 1848 The forty-ninth of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.
50. 1848 The fiftieth of the 1848 revolutions in Europe.

- April 11, 1777 (Continued) ...
- 14, 1780 South East Africa ...
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strain on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strain 1024. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strain was 10⁶ cells/ml (○), 10⁷ cells/ml (□), 10⁸ cells/ml (△), and 10⁹ cells/ml (◇). The error bars represent the standard deviation of three independent experiments.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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$$1. \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \beta \leq 1, \quad \gamma = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha = 0.30 \pm 0.03, \quad \text{with} \quad \chi^2_{\text{min}} = 1.000$$

$$\text{and} \quad \chi^2_{\text{min}} = 0.999 \quad \text{for} \quad \beta = 0.50 \text{ and} \quad \beta = 1.00, \quad \text{respectively.}$$

20. ... remember ... Isoplat and the ... army. ... location ... of ...

June 1, 1970 Dr. Nathan Kleisowitz, Prussian military physician, the
first to describe and propose a cure for the disease of total war,
the bomb.

1. 1941 The delivery by a ~~Police~~ ~~man~~ ~~unit~~.

1746 the battle of Lobositz where, a victory of Frederick the Great being the second bloodiest for a Prussian force. It was consolidated by Frederick the Great's "General Field Regulations".

2. 1982 年 10 月 1 日以前

1. 1871 - The Franco-Prussian War began on July 19, 1871.
2. 1871 - The German Empire was proclaimed on January 18, 1871, at Versailles.
3. 1871 - The German press declared the war a "war of liberation" against the French.
4. 1870 - The Germans occupied Paris.
5. 1871 - The Germans occupied the part of Alsace.
6. 1871 - The vote in the Frankfurt Diet which precipitated the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the virtual end of the German Confederation.
7. 1871 - The death of Emperor William I and the accession of Emperor William II.
8. 1870 - France requested an armistice.
9. 1871 - The battle of Sedan in which the Prussian fleet defeated the Swedes.
10. 1871 - The signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
11. 1871 - The signing of the German fleet at the Battle of Sedan.
12. 1871 - Prussia declared war on Austria.
13. 1871 - Wilhelm von Bismarck, the Minister of the Prussian Empire, was born.
14. 1871 - The armistice between France and Germany was signed at Compiègne.
15. 1872 - Wilhelm von Bismarck was assassinated by a German nationalist.
16. 1871 - The Augsburg Confession.
17. 1871 - The Prussian army crushed the liberal movement in London.
18. 1871 - The assassination of Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist.
19. 1871 - The Treaty of Versailles was signed.
20. 1871 - The Prussian Minister, Baron von Stein, who had introduced liberal reforms in Prussia, died.
21. 1871 - The "Blood Purge" in Germany. Bismarck, Ernst von Schlegel, former Chancellor, and many other German "Nazis" without trial.

-3-

- July 1, 1840 The island was joined to Germany as a result of a treaty with England.
- 1, 1840 Wilhelm Lehmnitz was born.
- 2, 1840 First flight of the Zeppelin.
- 3, 1840 The battle of Koenigsgratz or Sadowa in which the Austrians were decisively defeated by the Prussians in the so-called "Seven Weeks' War".
- 5, 1884 Togo became a German colony.
- 7, 1815 The entrance of the Allies into Paris after the battle of Waterloo.
- 8, 1838 Count Zeppelin was born.
- 9, 1807 The Treaty of Tilsit, in which Napoleon and Tsar Alexander of Russia agreed to cooperate.
- 12, 1806 The erection of the Confederation of the Rhine with Napoleon as its protector. Most of Germany fell under Napoleon's domination.
- 11, 1870 The war dispatch was published. Bismarck tricked the French into war-like acts.
- 14, 1884 Kamerun became a German colony.
- 14, 1867 Bismarck became Chancellor of the North German Confederation.
- 15, 1907 Riots in Vienna; the Palace of Justice was burned down. After this, the strength of the fascist movement in Austria increased steadily.
- 15, 1810 The battle of Tannenberg, in which the Poles routed the Teutonic Knights and made East Prussia a dependency of the Kingdom of Poland.
- 19, 1870 France declared war on Prussia--the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War.
- 25, 1934 Nazi riots in Austria. The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, was murdered by the Nazis.
- 30, 1898 Bismarck died.
- Aug. 1, 1871 Germany declared war on France.
- 2, 1871 Sedanberg died.

-10-

- August 2, 1870 King William I of Prussia was made the German Emperor of all German states.
- 3, 1834 Hitler became Chancellor and Councillor of the Reich.
- 5, 1915 The capture of Warsaw in the first world war.
- 6, 1870 The battle of Woerth. Victory of the armies of King Prince Frederick, the "Red Prince".
- 9, 1806 The end of the Holy Roman Empire ("the first night").
- 10, 1871 The victory of Otto the Great over the Bavarian marauders at Lechfeld, near Augsburg.
- 11, 1778 Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, founder of the Turner movement, was born.
- 11, 1919 The Weimar Constitution was signed by President Ebert and put into effect.
- 12, 1759 The battle of Muenersdorf. A defeat of Frederick the Great which opened the way to Berlin to Russian forces.
- 14, 1880 The completion of the Cologne Cathedral.
- 16, 1914 The Germans took Liege.
- 16, 1809 The University of Berlin was founded.
- 17, 1733 Frederick the Great died.
- 18, 1890 Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, was born.
- 20, 1779 Heinrich von Gagern, president of the liberal Frankfurt Assembly, was born.
- 20, 1914 Brussels was occupied by the Germans.
- 23, 1866 The Peace of Prague ended the war between Austria and Prussia.
- 23, 1939 Russia and Germany concluded a non-aggression pact.
- 25, 1711 The beginning of the battle of Tannenberg.
- 26, 1278 The battle of Marchfeld, in which Rudolf of Habsburg decisively defeated Ottokar Premysl II of Bohemia, thus securing the Habsburg possession of the Alpine lands of Austria.
- 28, 1749 Johann Wolfgang Goethe born.
- 29, 1920 Ulrich von Hutten died at Stadelberg Castle.
- 31, 1844 Ferdinand Lassalle, German socialist leader, died.

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September 1

- The Reich Party, a part of the National Socialist Party, the Party Congress has been held in Bamberg since 1929, and has taken place in the first half of September since 1933.
- 2, 1870 The battle of Sedan, the decisive battle between France and Germany in the Franco-Prussian War.
- 5, 1887 Victor completed his "Egmont". "(The play is a tragedy about the ending of the play, but it is a tragedy about, Act IV, Scene 2).
- 6, 1878 Louis Mandelstam, German Jewish philosopher and friend of Einstein, was born.
- 7, 1911 The battle of the Tarns commenced. It ended in the checking of the German advance and the stabilization of the Western Front.
- 7, 1840 The "Bill-suit" bombing of London began.
- 8, 1867 August Wilhelm von Schlegel, translator of Shakespeare, was born.
- 9, 1914 The first battle of the Masurian Lakes opened.
- 9, 1897 The battle of the Teutoburg Field. German forces defeated the Romans.
- 9, 1897 Houston Stewart Chamberlain, a member of The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century, was born.
- 10, 1919 The Republic of Austria and the Allies signed the peace treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
- 10, 1926 Germany was admitted to the League of Nations.
- 12, 1683 John Sobieski, King of Poland, raised the siege of Vienna and saved it from the Turks.
- 15, 1815 The Tilsit peace laws were introduced.
- 17, 1631 Gustav Adolphus of Sweden defeated Billy at the Battle of Lutzen.
- 21, 1816 August Schopenhauer was born.
- 22, 1818 The first railroad in Prussia (between Berlin and Cologne) was constructed.
- 26, 1717 General Yorck von Wartenburg was born. (See December 20).
- 29, 1211 Duke of Saxony was crowned Holy Roman Emperor.
- 29, 1818 The Munich Pact was signed.
- 10, 1871 The French acquired Strasbourg in Alsace.

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- 1800-1815: The Napoleonic Wars.
- 1804: Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France.
- 1806: The Confederation of the Rhine was proclaimed.
- 1807: The Peace of Tilsit was signed, ending the war between France and Russia.
- 1812: Napoleon's invasion of Russia failed.
- 1813: The Battle of Leipzig was fought, resulting in the collapse of Napoleon's empire.
- 1814: Napoleon was exiled to the island of Elba.
- 1815: Napoleon returned to France and fought the Battle of Waterloo, where he was finally defeated.
- 1815-1816: The Congress of Vienna was held, redrawing the map of Europe.
- 1819: The Carlsbad Decrees were issued, restricting civil liberties in Germany.
- 1820: The Revolutions of 1820 broke out in various parts of Europe.
- 1821: The Congress of Trochu was held, ending the Revolutions of 1820.
- 1825: The Congress of Laeken was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1830: The Revolutions of 1830 broke out in various parts of Europe.
- 1831: The Congress of Vienna was held, ending the Revolutions of 1830.
- 1834: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1839: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1840: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1841: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1842: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1843: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1844: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1845: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1846: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1847: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1848: The Revolutions of 1848 broke out in various parts of Europe.
- 1849: The Congress of Vienna was held, ending the Revolutions of 1848.
- 1850: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1851: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1852: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
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- 1898: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.
- 1899: The Congress of London was held, ending the Congress of Vienna.
- 1900: The Congress of London was held, discussing the future of the Netherlands.

- October 20, 1700 - Heinrich von Holten, Prussian military leader and one of the victors of the Silesian War, was born.
- 27, 1700 - August Wilhelm Anton von Boissau, a Prussian military leader and, with the aid of Scharnhorst, helped to lead the Prussian army after its defeat at the hands of Napoleon, was born.
- 27, 1717 - The great fortress of Metz capitulated to the Franco-Prussian War.
- 27, 1807 - Paul von Bodel, an important minister, was born.
- 28, 1827 - The Berlin District of the Social Party was founded. The party said the Berlin workers believe he was a journalist.
- 31, 1717 - Information says Martin Luther attached his "95 Theses" to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg.
- 31, 1711 - The army of Saladin drove the Protestants from his dominions. Many of the refugees were received and aided by Frederick William I of Prussia.
- October 2, 1627 - Paul de La Varde was born.
- 3, 1817 - The German fleet continued at sea.
- 5, 1878 - Hans Sachs was born.
- 7, 1775 - Goethe was invited to settle in Weimar.
- 7, 1817 - The proclamation of the German Republic by Gierke and Scheidemann. William II abdicated.
- 7, 1827 - The Munich "Beer-Hall Putsch".
- 10, 1443 - Martin Luther was born.
- 10, 1709 - Bohlen was born.
- 11, 1711 - Armistice day.
- 12, 1775 - General von Scherhorn was born.
- 12, 1813 - Austria was proclaimed a republic. This was a national holiday until 1918.
- 10, 1802 - Ludwig "Blond" Beck, died.
- 13, 1832 - Battle of Jastkow; the death of Emperor Alexander, of Sweden.

- November 23, 1920 The Treaty of Rapallo, between Germany and the Soviet Union, was signed.
- 2, 1417 Armistice with Russia.
- 30, 1817 Theodor Mommsen was born.
- December 1, 1425 The German princes were reconciled.
- 2, 1495 The battle of Asterlitz; Napoleon won a decisive victory over Austria and Russia.
- 4, 1525 The University of Leipzig was founded.
- 1, 1493 Stefan George, popular German poet, died.
- 5, 1757 The battle of Leuthen, a victory of Frederick the Great over the Austrians in Silesia.
- 8, 1845 The first railroad in Germany (from North to Wuppertal) was completed.
- 9, 1911 The battle of Falkland Islands.
- 9, 1921 The publication of "Mein Kampf".
- 13, 1521 Luther burned the papal bull.
- 15, 1712 Becher was born.
- 16, 1770 Ludwig van Beethoven was born.
- 23, 1933 Theodor Lohse, accused of starting the Reichstag fire, was condemned.
- 26, 1769 Ernst Gottlob Arnolt was born.
- 30, 1812 The convention of Tauroggen. General Yorck made an agreement with the Russians breaking Prussia's alliance with Napoleon at the close of the Russian campaign.

Memorable dates in German history may be found in great detail in the following works:

Portrait atlas of the Empire:

Deutscher Historisch-geographischer Kalender, 1898 (Library of Congress call number Z693.D4)

-1-

Sept. 2 St. Michael (Michigan)
 October 1 St. Francis of Assisi
 2 St. John the Evangelist
 3 St. Luke the Evangelist
 4 St. John the Baptist (Polish)
 19 St. John the Evangelist
 Nov. 1 All Saints
 2 St. Andrew
 3 St. Albert the Great
 12 St. Elizabeth, Hungary and Hungary
 13 St. Andrew the Apostle
 Dec. 1 Immaculate Conception
 21 St. Thomas the Apostle
 22 St. John the Apostle

Church Holidays, 1962

December 25 Christmas
 January 1 Circumcision of Our Lord
 Sunday after Jan. 1 Feast of the Holy Name
 January 6 Epiphany
 February 13, 1962 Ash Wednesday
 March 24, 1962 Palm Sunday
 April 1, 1962 Holy Thursday
 2, 1962 Good Friday
 3, 1962 Holy Saturday
 4, 1962 Easter Sunday
 May 12, 1962 Ascension Day
 24, 1962 Pentecost (Whit Sunday)
 June 1, 1962 Corpus Christi
 11, 1962 Feast of the Sacred Heart

To: Colonel Donovan
 From: Richard Hoppner

November 24, 1941

GERMAN GEOPOLITICS

A Fork Road for Army Rule

To understand Hitler's foreign policy, it is necessary to understand the ideas of Dr. Karl Haushofer.

The theory of Geopolitics is several decades old and two of its outstanding exponents were Rudolf Kjellen and Sir Halford MacKinder, Swedish and English, respectively. The accepted founder of the school was the German Friedrich Ratzel who originated the idea of "space conception". The most important of Haushofer's predecessors was MacKinder who clearly perceived that the greatest danger would result from German domination of Russia. He united the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa into a single unit which he called the "world island". The key to the whole world island is the "heartland", a district extending roughly from the Volga to the Yangtze and from the Himalayas to the Arctic Ocean. This territory, invulnerable from sea power from the surrounding oceans he saw as commanding the whole world island. According to MacKinder, whoever rules the "heartland" commands the "world island" and who rules the "world island" commands the world.

Haushofer's task was to get Hitler and the German people to think in terms of great space, in continents and oceans. This education meant the understanding of Geopolitics as a science in itself, reaching far beyond the limits of political geography. Political geography concerns the description of state-space, namely its location and extent. Geopolitics concerns the investigation of life-circumstances within a state and between states in their relationships of space. In other words, the difference between Geopolitics and political geography lies in the fact that while political geography is only the investigation of conditions, Geopolitics asks an ecological dynamic question. Geopolitics is dynamic and speculative on and predicts future events.

German Geopolitics

Page 2

To Haushofer, it has always been clear that Russia and Germany should unite their powers. He was certain that Germany and Russia lost the last war because they fought on opposite sides. The German-Russian Pact of August, 1939 was the culmination of his efforts and the present war with Russia must have been a tremendous shock to him. His school never forgot that one who attacks a country of broad space has to win a victory which does not consist of driving the enemy further and further back until one has occupied the place of land which he desires. In a vast country, this permits the enemy to reorganize himself in the unoccupied parts; therefore, such a war can be won only by the swiftest possible destruction of the enemy's armies. Haushofer long ago came to the conclusion that space allows China to survive and, therefore, it would be best for the Japanese to make peace.

Haushofer is keenly interested in the Far East and neither he nor his school have the contemptuous attitude to the Japs so common among Americans. He felt that without an understanding between Russia and Japan decisive steps toward the defeat of Great Britain could not be taken. The western Hemisphere, especially the United States, do not receive the same attention from the German Geopoliticians as Europe, Asia and the Indo-Pacific sphere. This may be because Haushofer regards Colin Ross as an expert on western questions and gives to him full responsibility for such questions. He has, therefore, permitted to rise again, such misconceptions of the United States as those which led Germany to her doom in the last war.

Rather than being the man behind Hitler, Haushofer may prove to be the man after Hitler. In 1933, Spengler predicted that the crises of the future will take the place of parties; that crises, and not parties, are the future form of power. German Geopolitics has laid the groundwork for exactly that very spirit which Spengler pictures as heir to the party spirit of revolution.

We shall not be fooled by the fact that Haushoferism would be a minor evil compared to Hitlerism because in the future, the earth has been degraded to the mere subject of power. In which human life has no value. German Geopolitics has thus become mainly war Geopolitics and its essentials appeal to the way of living of a power group which will be represented by the very elite when the curtain drops after the final act of the revolution.

RTH/m

October 28, 1941.

Dear Bob:

I enclose a translation of a letter from the German Air Force Command in Germany to the Air Attache of the German Embassy in Washington, requesting the sending of certain items from the "Civil Aeronautics Journal" of April 15, 1941, and from page 100 of "Civil Air Regulations."

Before sending for these for my study, I wonder if you could give us any information upon the subject so that a conclusion could be made as to the reasons for their request.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. Robert E. Hinchey,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

NO; 6

Letter from Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe H.Q. (Airforce Command) dated 6/18/41 addressed to Air Attaches, Washington, requesting the sending as soon as possible of the following from "Civil Aeronautics Journal" of 4/15/41 and from page 100 of "Civil Air Regulations".

Part No. 20 Pilot certificates of 1/5/40 with supplements 54, 63, 65, 75, 82, 83, 87, 88, 99, 101.

Part No. 21 Airline Transport Pilot Rating of 11/15/40 with supplement 87, 101.

Part No. 24 Mechanic Certificates of 15/1/40 with supplements 44, 61, 73, 75, 87.

Part No. 50 Flying School Rating Manual (50, 12/40) of 1/11/40 with supplement 87.

Part No. 52 Repair station Rating Manual (52, 2/41) of 1/5/40 with supplements 75, 84, 87.

Part No. 53 Mechanic School Rating Manual (53, 5/40) of 15/9/40 with supplements 75, 87.

No. 21 can only be had from Publications and Statistic Division Civil Aeronautics Administrative, Washington, D.C. the other publications from the Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

12. Juni 1941 8. 11. 20 945 9. 11. 20

Der Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe
Führungsstab Ic
Nr. 116/41 (L. I. C.)

H.Qu., den 18. Juni 1941

An

den Herrn Luftattaché in Washington

Betr.: USA. Druckschriften

Der Luftwaffenführungsstab Ic bittet, wenn möglich,
um Zusendung folgender im "Civil Aeronautics Journal" vom 15.
1941 Seite 100 aufgeführten "Civil Air Regulations":

- Part No. 20. Pilot Certificates v. 1.5.40 mit den Ergän-
zungen 54, 63, 65, 67, 75, 82, 83, 87, 88,
99, 101.
- Part No. 21. Airline Transport Pilot Rating v. 1.5.40,
mit den Ergänzungen 87, 101.
- Part No. 24. Mechanic Certificates v. 1.5.40 mit den Er-
gänzungen 44, 61, 73, 75, 87.
- Part No. 50. Flying School Rating (Manual 50, 12-40)
v. 1.11.40, mit der Ergänzung 87.
- Part No. 52. Repair Station Rating (Manual 52, 12-40)
v. 1.5.40, mit den Ergänzungen 75, 84, 87.
- Part No. 53. Mechanic School Rating (Manual 53, 5-40)
v. 15.9.40, mit den Ergänzungen 75, 87.

Die Druckschrift Part No. 21 ist nur durch die Publi-
cation Division Civil Aeronautics Administration
Washington, D.C., die übrigen Druckschriften durch den Super-
intendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash-
ington, D.C., zu beschaffen.

K. K. K.

Rem. a. g. 25 73 a

December 31, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIMBEL

The attached memoranda are for distribution. Please note that the originals are to be returned.

J.R.M.

French assets in Portugal, The Germans and Roumania,
Currency and finance.

File

GERMANY
Morale

Many Germans are nervous and worried, and latterly the "stimmung" has not been very good. The frequent question is, "How long is it going to last?", and Hitler's pronouncement did not do much to allay this feeling.

The man in the street, however, is talking a lot about the coming invasion of England in the spring of 1942. It is believed that by then the greater part of the German army will be free to attack England - the chief enemy of Germany.

There is much less anxiety in Germany regarding the entry of the U.S.A. into the war. It is agreed that it will not greatly affect Germany. If the U.S.A. were to send an army to Europe, it would soon be defeated by the German army, and the American Fleet would not constitute a serious threat. The effect of the blockade is admitted, but it is felt that, when the switch of Russian production is in Germany's hands, there will be no shortage of the necessities of life.

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All this is what the man in the street thinks, and the Government does all it can to encourage such ideas.

The Propaganda Machine

Not for nothing was the Königsberg "Ostmesse" (opened on October 12th by Funk) arranged with so much display. Everything that is produced in the Eastern territories was exhibited there, and its purpose was to show that, with the vast resources available in the conquered Eastern territories, Germany and Europe can survive any blockade, even if the war should last many more years.

The propaganda machine is, in fact, making every effort to encourage optimism among the masses, even going so far as announcing victories of the German army before they have, in fact, occurred.

But with all this there is a suppressed feeling of uncertainty about the future, and the many daily difficulties experienced by every German tend to increase these uncertainties.

-3-

The Clothes Ration

The reduction in the clothes ration has been a great shock to the German people. They now receive approximately one-half of the previous ration.

It is not correct, however, to say that, with the new ration, it is impossible to buy a new winter coat. If the authorities consider that a person is in real need of a winter coat, he is allowed to purchase one for 30 points, and the old one must be given up to the authorities. Workmen's clothing carries a rebate of 20% in points.

The propaganda machine has been making every effort to show people that the reduction in the clothes ration has been vitally necessary, but in spite of this, there is much discontent on this score. This is one of the causes of people asking whether there will be any end to their difficulties.

Money Hoarding and Purchase of Real Estate

It is noteworthy that many Germans who have money to spend are purchasing every possible article of value. Antiques,

-4-

pictures, carpets, gold and jewels, etc. are bought for more than ten times their real value.

This is a pointer to anxiety and lack of confidence in the future. Many Germans, moreover, do not even feel confident about leaving their money in the banks, but hide it in their houses or buy something of permanent value instead. Already the authorities are beginning to punish offenders, and serious measures may be expected if this form of hoarding continues.

Fear of Inflation

In spite of the victories, many people have little faith in the value of the mark and are always afraid of inflation. They still remember the days of chaos after the last war.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Memorandum

TO: Dr. J. P. Baxter

December 17, 1941

FROM: S. S. Mason

This letter from Switzerland is one of a large number of equally circumstantial accounts of German strength and losses.

With respect to German strength the figures do not disagree too much with our estimates. With respect to the losses, however, the figures are way above anything which seems to us to be reasonable. It seems to me, and to the military people we have consulted, that losses of 1.4 million in the first two months of the campaign would be such as to prevent a further large scale offensive on Russia. The Army Air Corps estimates plane losses at around 750 a month, which would be about a third of the losses given here. Figures on airplane production in Germany are very much lower than either the British or the American estimates.

F. S. M.



COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

5/15/41
JMS
Marion

December 10, 1941.

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

German Lines

The attached letter from Ernest Zaugg of
Bern, Switzerland, to Charles E. Graetke, 1 Norway
Street, Boston, Mass., dated September 25, 1941, is
so interesting that I thought I would send it to you
even though copies of these things go to Washington
and presumably are brought to you when they are
interesting enough. The man writes as if he knew what
he was talking about.

Sincerely,

J. P. Warburg
J. P. Warburg
Advisory Assistant

Germany
Long WarCOORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORKa. Losses
b. Production.085C
September 29th, 1941ESTIMATES OF GERMAN LOSSES AND REPLACEMENTS IN
THE RUSSIAN WAR

1. STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY
2. REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL TROOPS AND AEROPLANES.
3. GERMAN LOSSES ACCORDING TO CHECK UP-SYSTEM.
4. GERMAN AIR FORCE LOSSES.
5. REPLACEMENT OF TROOPS.
6. TANK REPLACEMENT.
7. AEROPLANE PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

1. STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY

"The German army at the beginning of the Russian war consisted of 110 divisions instead of 171 divisions, according to reliable sources. Added to this were 24 Roumanian, 10 Hungarian, 2 Slovakian, and 3 Finnish divisions making about 282 divisions in all.

2. REFERENCE TO TECHNICAL TROOPS AND AEROPLANES

"The technical troops consisted of 14 tank divisions of 600 fighting tanks and 200 to 400 were for reserve troops, fuel and equipment - in all 8000 fighting tanks; 20 motorized light divisions, partially organized as divisions and partially in individual units; 5 air fleets with 3,000 first line planes and 1,500 second line planes - in all 15,000 planes (hunters, destroyers, hunting planes "Jag") of the first line and 7,500 of the second line.

3. GERMAN LOSSES ACCORDING TO CHECK-UP SYSTEM.

"Overlooking the losses of the first three weeks, the German army in action on the Russian front consisted of about 17,000 men per division or about 1,500,000 soldiers. The troops of occupation in all Europe are about 1,000,000, the police troops about 800,000 so without counting the transportation troops there were about 3 million soldiers in the German army.

Reliable sources and a reliable check-up system reveal that 25,000 men were put out of action every day not counting the fliers and the ground troops of the air force. 17 per cent of these put out of action were killed an increase of 7 per cent over the world war....

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Page Two.

In 42 fighting days the number put out of action was over one million men. Add to this the losses of the first three weeks... about 300,000 men, so that at the end of the ninth week a loss of about 1,300,000 men could be counted. (The above mentioned check-up system gave 1.4 million).

About 80 per cent of the fighting tanks have been lost from the beginning of the war - about 5,000."

4. GERMAN AIR FORCE LOSSES.

"The losses of the Air Forces by a system of averages worked out from actual experience was 80 machines with an average crew of 4 men per day ... at the end of the ninth week there must have been a total loss of about 4,100 machines and 16,000 men of the crew."

5. REPLACEMENT OF TROOPS.

"Replacement of troops has taken place by filling divisions with fresh troops or with troops from dissolved regiments. About sixty completely new regiments had to be formed. The present number of divisions is about the same as at the beginning ... up to 300 divisions."

6. TANK REPLACEMENT.

"The replacement of fighting tanks to the Eastern front is about 200 to 250 weekly or 1,000 monthly. About 2,000 are manufactured monthly chiefly in Czechoslovakia and Austria."

7. AEROPLANE PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

"The airplane production of Germany at the beginning of May offensive 1940 was about 400 first line and 270 second line planes per month. This was increased to 1,400 and to 1,500 monthly by May 1941. Scarcity of raw materials and destruction of factories caused this to fall to 1,100 per month. This is not enough to replace the losses of the Eastern front, because a part is required for other fronts"

GERMANY

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 10, 1941

Memorandum for Colonel Woroyan

From: Major Goodfellow

Five key Germans who are reported to have met in Tokio just prior to the declaration of war were: Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Christian Zinser, and Heinrich Stahmer, who met with Major General Eugene Ott, the Ambassador. Lieut. General Hilgenstock, General Allich, Lt. Col. Kessling and two brothers by the name of Loretzer, one a Lieut. General and the other a General Colonel in the air force are supposed to be the chief advisors of the Japanese in their air activities.

This report was telephoned to me from San Francisco by Major Harris.

The following is a description of the General Headquarters of Hitler as related by an aide of Horthy of Hungary on a recent visit to Hitler:

From his special train, Hitler directs all operations personally, devoting to them his undivided attention and taking the most scrupulous care over details. From this train he has 'conducted' the campaigns in Poland, Belgium, the Low Countries, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Greece and Yugoslavia. Still in the same train, the Chancellor is today issuing his orders to the entire Russian front, which extends for thousands of kilometres.

Adolph Hitler has spent nearly two years in his G.H.Q. which with its military offices and modern installations constitutes the most highly perfected caravan - if I may so term it - in the world. News from all parts converges

and is assembled there; it is there that decisions are reached and all plans concerning the war are drawn up; to that point all reports, whether of major or minor importance, are directed; troop advances or retreats, however small the units, movements and action of submarines and aircraft and details of the gigantic, almost inconceivable, organization for supplying the armies - a titanic task, organized with clockwork precision.

It will not surprise anybody to hear that this G.H.Q. is carefully concealed in the woods, in the places where it cannot be detected by enemy 'planes. It is known, however, that at whatever sector of the front it happens to be, a larger number of anti-aircraft guns are placed together with an extra heavy reinforcement of military pickets.

In the middle of the encampment is the Fuehrer's couch, and around him are the various offices, which can be dismantled in a few minutes. Cars, outposts and anti-aircraft complete the circle.

The geographical and topographical maps on which the development of operations in the East are noted hour by hour are situated in a separate tent called "the eastern tent". In the tent set aside for the 'west' are the geographical plans relating to operations against England.

Among the various cars at the Headquarters is that of Herr Dietrich, head of the Reich press; beside the radio coaches are placed those for wireless telegraphy. There a stupendous task is carried out. There can hardly be a wireless station in the world whose wave-length is not picked up by these installations, which are equipped with all the latest improvements. The men in charge of these posts work day and night.

The Fuehrer is therefore kept informed of all that is happening in the Reich and all over the world, hour by hour, minute by minute, and if he does not go mad it is because he is a genius, a

phenomenon of nature - which indeed is tantamount to being mad.

Hitler generally spends the greater part of his day in the so-called 'eastern tent'. With his marshals he studies developments in the military situation with minute attention. It is doubtless in this tent that the ideas and plans which surprise the enemy are conceived. I would even venture to say that it is there that modern strategy is evolved. And those in the Fuehrer's immediate circle do not conceal or dispute the fact that every plan which has determined the German victories has been his work. From this G.H.Q. he also directs the Reich's internal affairs. The Ministers, the Party Chiefs, Goebbels and von Ribbentrop, visit the Chancellor 'somewhere on the eastern front.'

He nearly always travels by plane. He has at his disposal an enormous 'ADOLPH WOLF' and

a tiny 'JUNKERS 52' of the type used by the air force. He uses one or other of these machines as a rule when visiting the various sectors of the front. The sheds of the G.H.Q. also contain a third machine which is capable of landing on any sort of ground. Furthermore he has at his disposal a very high-powered grey car in which he visits the combatant forces and a smaller run-about called an 'JESERLAND-WAGEN'.

He eats the same food as his soldiers and sometimes takes his meals in the military canteens.

People who have had the opportunity of seeing him at close quarters say that during these two years of war his appearance has not changed. The lines on his rather pale face have perhaps deepened a little but he still keeps his good humor and perfect health. His hair is beginning to go grey at the temples, but his step has not lost

its elasticity, and he holds himself very erect.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

September 12, 1941

To: Colonel Dexter

From: Mary C. Rade

Subject: Translation of German letter intercepted by Mrs. Rade

The man to whom the attached letter is addressed consulted a friend of mine about immigration possibilities for a person named Krawelische. He took the letter out of his briefcase to look something up in it. By mistake he left it on my friend's desk. The latter photostated the letter immediately because it contains information about German personnel.

- Remarks:
1. The man mentioned as Dr. F. is "Fentens," a German agent in South America. His field is not so much politics as economics, where he has been rather successful.
 2. Wiedemann is the former German Consul in San Francisco.
 3. Lati is the Italian Air Line to Brazil.

Translation:

Something of interest: Dr. F. is a confirmed Catholic. His father was a great surgeon. His mother's family was an old military one. F. was active in the last war. He has been a friend of Mr. Fritz Wiedemann for the last 20 years. F. says that W. is contrary to many others, is a decent man and this is the reason why he was sent to San Francisco. He was against war with England and agitated against the Nazi extremists. I do not know how far this is true. But the fact is that this Mr. Wiedemann, who is well-known to you by name, arrived here by Lati from Berlin (with English passport), in order to sail from here by Japanese liner to assume his new job as Consul-General in Tientsin. Wiedemann's first visit here was to his old friend F., who found it very embarrassing to entertain Wiedemann in the hotel. He took Wiedemann at once to a cafe. Here Wiedemann told his old friend the following, and I have no doubt that Dr. F., in confidence, reported the matter to me entirely accurately:

Wiedemann stated that the war was lost for Germany. The morale in the country itself has become rotten. A large part of the people are in

regime, and the working class especially is very "down," (using the speaker's own word). Nevertheless, all opposition is nipped in the bud, and the terror is so great that a counter-movement from within could not succeed. Further, the production figures have shrunk to such proportions that the worst may be expected.

I believe that it will be of interest to you to hear this, coming from the source from which it originated. You need have no doubt that Mr. [redacted] actually spoke in this manner.

WILLIAM F. FINE

The war of 1939 began on 11 November 1918.

Among the elements which explain the paradoxical course of history during the twenty years of armistice, the state of mind of the allied peoples, their outlook upon the problem of war in general and the problem of Germany in particular is one of the most important. It is the fundamental thing which has, above all, influenced the course of events which ended in the present condition of the world.

On 11 November 1918, Germany, on the eve of debacle (when revolution would come to aggravate defeat) formally and visibly accepted the benign conditions of armistice which were imposed upon her; and although the German armies were still in French territory, without subjecting the aggressor nation to the suffering and humiliation of invasion, Foch immediately gave the order to cease fire.

In committing this enormous mistake with respect to German psychology, the generalissimo and the allied governments expressed the idealism of the allied peoples - not only the idealism of the American people (who had come into the war only to defend the principles as stated by its President), but also the idealism of the French people. It should be borne in mind that the French goodwill was truly remarkable when one considers that the French have lived next to a menacing neighbor who had many times in the course of history attacked them, invaded them, ruined them, and decimated them.

Contrary to a legend, the French people have always been profoundly pacific. To be sure, a long military history lies behind them. But since the wars of Napoleon (which have not left a happy memory among Frenchmen), and except for colonial expeditions which have called forth mere fragments of the real army, France has never fought unless to stem an attack.

Paradoxically it may be said that the Frenchman's individualism contributes to the depth of his patriotism. For him, the patrie represents not merely an ideal and ultimate entity; the patrie appears to him in the concrete and tangible form of the familial house (foyer), the small plot which he cultivates, the humble village where he lives among his ancestors. It is these things which he defends with gladness and heroism in case of attack. But, on the other hand, he is a stay-at-home who is little concerned with the outside world, and demands nothing of other nations except peace.

This was his state of mind at the outbreak of war in 1914. Democracy had taught him an ideal of universal brotherhood and he entered into war with the disillusionment of an interrupted dream.

Thus, he fought not only for the defense of his own, but also he fought against war itself in order to spare his children the horrors which war had thrust upon him.

He had known neither love of conquest nor hate against

the enemy and when the enemy was beaten, he felt himself willing to confide in destiny. He easily believed that the juridical organization of peace which struck a sympathetic note in his logical Latin spirit was going to give the world an indefinite period of calm and prosperity. It was this belief, found even in high levels of the governing classes, which explains the premature armistice as the definitive conditioner of peace and the policy which would end by achieving the execution of the Versailles Treaty.

Now when we consider such an idealistic conception of peace in terms of the German outlook on life, we see how it was to lead inevitably to the sad consequences which we see today. The conception was going to lead to a moral disarmament and an enfeebling of the peaceful nations in the face of an insistent Germany. For one had neglected to weaken and to provide an efficacious control of Germany - a Germany which would one day regenerate her unity behind the back of the Unknown Soldier who had provided her the means of revenge.

There is an illusion which has been often maintained, to wit, that the bloody catastrophes which Germany has loosed upon the world are the personal acts of unique monsters - Bismarck, William II, and Hitler. Actually, these men have found a tendency in the German nation for which they have been the detonating force.

For today's Hitler, the Party and the revolution are

only pretexts. The Führer is sometimes the enemy, sometimes the ally of Communism. If a democracy wished to work with him to forward his enterprise of extending German domination throughout the world, he would praise democracy and the whole time he would await the moment to crush it in its turn. Moreover, the dominating characteristic of his doctrine is German racism and German imperialism which would reduce to slavery, if possible, not merely Christians and Jews, but also bourgeois and Communists. Hitler well expresses, therefore, the aspirations (carried by him to the point of paroxysm) of the German nation and not of solely the aspirations of a party.

In order to achieve their end, the German leaders have never eschewed cynicism. The pacts of non-aggression signed by Hitler to lull the nations which he was preparing to invade to slumber are the present echoes of the Ems Dispatch and the Scrap of Paper.

The Americans have the most recent and dramatic example in Japan's attitude towards them. Realize that Japan has been called the Prussia of the Far East for years.

When Japan discusses, it always upholds its audacious and lying thesis: America has the responsibility of breaking the peace because she opposes the "New Order" which peaceful Japan desires for Asia. Japan pretends not to see that it is precisely this new order which is nothing more than its pretention to en-

slave the Asiatic peoples and to dominate a large portion of the world to the detriment of the traditional and legitimate rights of other nations. Japan pretends not to see that these very pretensions constitute a menace to peace. Cynicism is pushed to absurdity. And when Japan realizes that its audacity will not intimidate the state with which it is negotiating, the Japanese government affirms, more strongly than before, its willingness to understand; it sends a special legate to Washington to gain time; and it treacherously prepares a murderous aggression to weaken its too confident enemy.

What can the peaceful methods of Versailles and the League of Nations hope to gain in the face of such an attitude which desires neither to limit the armed forces of its nation nor to cooperate in arming an international police force for peace?

It is not only useful to remember these moral elements in order to clarify the analysis of the last twenty years. It is also a teaching which it would be essential not to forget in view of the now obtaining conduct of the war and the arrangement for the future peace.

Germany

The following is a copy of a letter from a former translator at the Argentine Embassy in Germany for ten years preceding January, 1939. He was also a translator, editor, and technical language advisor and Spanish teacher at the Latin American Institute in Germany. He was a professor at the famous Lette Schule in Berlin, and a German-Spanish translator for military, political, journalistic and scientific matters for numerous German organizations. In addition, he was Spanish professor at the University of Berlin in the new Superior Institute for Foreign Studies, and President of the Students Federation of Latin America in Berlin. On the 11th of November, 1941, he wrote to a friend of his in New York, as follows:

General FALLEN is now in Spanish Morocco, as radio information stated a few weeks ago, in the

confusion of news from Europe's war fronts. This news, though seemingly unimportant, is of major importance to the South American Countries, because a man like the GERMAN GENERAL FAUPEL does not go to the West coast of Africa, and surely on to Dakar just for a change of air, but to prepare the final assault on Latin America. The person who writes this, who knows General FAUPEL and has collaborated and worked with him almost daily, for years, knows very well that the Director of the Latin American Institute in Berlin is quite capable of attempting and realizing this daring plan.

Roosevelt's revelations as to the secret map which divides Latin America into five regions to be dominated by Germany, brings once more into the foreground the fundamental question of American defense and the imperative necessity for her preparing herself for imminent Nazi attack. In his book "What Germany" LAUTNER in 1911 made

etc

a distribution of central and South American territory in favour of three great powers: Germany, Great Britain and U.S.A. This happened in times when, shall we say, Imperialism was at its height; today the situation is much more grave for us because the methods of infiltration and Nazi propaganda are more subtle and effective and the German military power is more frightening for its visible and invisible allies.

The wish to dominate South America is inevitably there for the Nazi leaders, the plan is ready and thought out to the last degree. The leading man behind this is General WILHELM FAUPEL, director of the Latin American Institute in Berlin and Chief of intellectual, economic and military espionage. His most powerful ally is SCHULZ, Chief of Foreign Organization of the Nazi Party. The map is discovered by Roosevelt, which divides into five the South American regions which are meant to pass

into Nazi hands, is the result and culmination of great preparations, which the Institute has worked on for years and which I will now describe in greater details:

The Latin American Institute in Berlin was founded in 1930 and its first director was Dr. OTTO BOHLITZ. Under his direction the library, consisting of 80,000 volumes, which were presented by my compatriot Professor Dr. Ernesto QUESADA, was obtained. 25,000 books from Mexico and 5,000 from Professor LEONARDO NIETO and other donations were added, so that the library now numbers 110,000 volumes. In 1934 Dr. BOHLITZ fell into the Nazi's bad hands and General FAUPEL took command of the organization, stamping on it his mark of extraordinary action and efficiency. In November, 1936, FAUPEL was made Ambassador in Spain, and General NIETO replaced him at the Institute. When suddenly supplanted by General NIETO, in 1937,

PAUPEL returned to Berlin and after numerous questionings and weeks of anxious waiting, was re-elected Head of the Institute. The Propaganda Ministry imposed as condition an intensification of espionage and penetration in Latin America for the preparation of a military Putsch, at any cost.

The sensational map of South America divides the continent into five regions. Why exactly five? Why not six, or eight, or ten? For one simple reason: because the Institute is divided into five big sections, each consisting of one or more countries, and comprising the whole of South America between them. It has been proved that for years these sections have worked intensely on the cultural, economic, journalistic and military infiltration of all these countries under the personal direction of General PAUPEL and his wife, Dr. Elsie PAUPEL, "TITI", as she is called by her intimate friends.

The five big divisions of the Latin American Institute in Berlin, which gave origin, in my opinion, to the five territorial divisions in the secret map mentioned before, are the following:

1. Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Head of this is Professor FIENRIG, ex director of Botanical Gardens of Asuncion in Paraguay and expelled from that country for trying to meddle in its internal affairs. In collaboration with him are Mrs. SIMONE and Erwin HOMER.

2. Brazil. Head is Professor Otto

CHILL, who also edits the magazine "Thema Amerikanisches Archiv", which is published in Germany by the Institute. CHILL has made two trips to the German colonies established in Brazil; works with Mr. MICHAEL (female).

3. Chile and Bolivia. Director Fritz

ROHM, director of a secondary school in Berlin

and correspondent of Bolivian newspapers. His collaborator is Federico HILSEN-KEYES, ex secretary of Bolivian Legation in Berlin.

4. Peru, Ecuador, Columbia and Venezuela. Dr. Bith FAUPEL, a woman of extraordinary abilities, is in command of this. Professor Max JULE, well-known German paleontrophis, and two permanent secretaries assist her in this branch.

5. Panama, Central countries and Mexico. In charge is Director Dr. HAGEN, and his right hand man, senior ROCK, both very well informed as to the language and habits of people in these countries.

These 5 sections into which the Latin American Institute in Berlin is sub-divided, promote separately the visits to Germany of professors, students and intellectuals from South America. They pay all their expenses, giving them scholarships for one or two years, as they did with Dr. Jose Luis BARRERAS of Peru, ex teacher of Dr. Bith

FANPEL at the University of San Marcos, Lima. A great exchange of books and publications is made between the countries; the Institute receives regularly more than 400 magazines from South America; also innumerable books and leaflets. The heads of the sections keep detailed control of all writers, publishers etc. Specialists at the Institute observe closely the intellectual movement in all the American republics; each one of these men is a technician, professor or teacher who has spent many years in the country in question.

Another very important side is the economic and commercial espionage which is practiced in South American countries. Head of this branch is JOSE LINER whose office is in the same building as the Institute, namely Av. de la Libertad 87, but in a different office. LINER collaborates with several smaller organizations, camouflaged under such grand names as German-Latin American Association, German-Spanish Chamber of Commerce, German Association

for South and Central American Commerce and the
 Brazilian Commercial Association. Senor LUMM has
 in his office every little detail about all big
 commercial houses, financial and economic organiza-
 tions of South and Central America. Although in the
 Institute I was considered "One of them", as they
 say, only once did I enter LUMM's private office.
 It is a world apart, a sanctuary not to be disturbed
 by anyone, as it has most important secrets to guard.
 There they study commercial possibilities, produc-
 tion centers of raw materials and statistics -
 what the Germans call "Wirtschaftsraum", economic
 regions; that is what divides the territories which
 the 3rd Reich proposes to conquer in South America
 as part of its Universal Domination Plan.

The organization of the Institute is
 perfect. The five cultural sections which I have
 mentioned, correspond exactly to others dealing with
 "Wirtschaftsraum". These are the five regions in

the secret map which was denounced by Roosevelt
 the one Hitler hopes to possess, so that these
 "half-breed" people as the Nazis call them, will
 work like slaves to feed the "Aryan Superior Race"
 when they have won the War.

The Institute also has its center for
 military espionage and information. Head of this is
 the same General FAUPEL who is assisted by Major
 WOLF and Felix von HANZLIUS and as their secretary
 a Peruvian Miss LILA AMOYO. Through his paper
 "Army, Navy and Airforce", for which I have been
 special military translator for several years, General
 FAUPEL keeps in close contact with heads and Offi-
 cials in all South American countries where he can
 count on numerous friends and on pupils.

Mrs. FAUPEL has shown me enthusiastic
 letters written by some of these South American
 officials and sent to her husband on various occasions.
 Furthermore, the general Institute frequently

invites the South American military chiefs to Germany, to tighten the bond and to prepare a Nazi Coup in South or Central America. Whenever a military Putsch has been attempted in any of our countries, you can be sure that General FAUPEL and his wife are the instigators.

The attempted Putsch, some months ago by Bolivian Mayor BELMONTTE hoping to establish in Bolivia a Nazi Government and which was organized in Berlin, is one typical example. In reality, the true instigator was Bolivian Federico NIELSEN REYES, who spent more than ten years as secretary at the Bolivian Legation in Berlin. In strict collaboration with General FAUPEL and Ernst Wilhelm BOHLE, head of the Nazi Foreign Organization, NIELSEN REYES has for years actually carried out Nazi propaganda in Bolivian newspapers. He is on very friendly terms with the FAUPELS. Still young, he wears a long black beard and always tries to implant Nazi

-11-

invite into anyone so meets.

The German - Latin American Medical Academy plays an important part in propaganda. Created by FAUPEL who subscribes to it, its directors include such eminent German scientists as SAUBERHUCH, von NERDMANN, von den Velden and others. They invite South American medical celebrities to Germany, arrange for their passages and provide free stay for them. They hold pseudo medical congresses, like in 1936 when 300 South American doctors went to Germany for this. They arranged numerous costly receptions to "further relations" with top professors and students to win them over to the Nazi Cause. Nearly always this generosity and amiability served to impress and hoodwink the guests, who did not understand their hosts' language, nor appreciate their surroundings.

Various publications have been made by the Institute of cultural and economic nature. In

the German written "Ibero Amerikanisches Archiv", Nazi science etc. is furthered. The magazine "Revista Medico Germano Iberoamericana" is published with the help of Hamburg scientists, General FAUPEL himself edits "Ensayos y Estudios" a fortnightly paper in Spanish on culture and philosophy, helped by Professor PERICONE, a Peruvian, Nicolai BERTMANN, Edward SPRINGER and Otto JENSEN. "Observador del Reich" is an informative bulletin of political Nazi propaganda which Mrs. FAUPEL edits and sends out gratis by air all over South America. Numerous papers on South American history are sent in the same way to German schools in South America.

Lately General FAUPEL has taken to organizing Spanish classes at the Institute. I took charge of the highest class, which consisted of 15 very advanced pupils who had to their credit several years of residence in Brazil. These pupils of mine were all perfectly fitted for spies and agents.

The course had the assistance of **Herta LECHEFURT** employed at "SCADA", who soon left for Ecuador; **Ella NIDDER**, another agent who plays an active part in Nazi propaganda and sabotage in Peru; **Walter NITZLISCH**, well-known specialist on Brazil. Miss **BARBARA**, **Kessers**, **HORNBOML**, **KRAUT** and others are all disciples of 20 to 30 years of age who are in South America as the advance guard of the great military professional might which is still to come. They "work" under assumed names, helped by Nazi Consuls and diplomats, like "old **BARONDOEN**" German General Consul in Santiago, Chile, my own pupil for Spanish in Berlin, who was expelled from this country for issuing false passports to the crew of the **Grand SPILL**. **BARONDOEN** now lives near Uruguay and continuously travels to Chile and the Argentine as a sort of Special Messenger. Similar to this there are many more agents which definitely prove the existence of a Nazi spy unit in South American

countries.

The head of this vast spy organization is General Wilhelm FAUPPEL. He is an average sized man with a stony face and big ears so big that when in Spain he was actually called "Captain Ears". His voice is very dominating. He has a perfect command of Spanish, Russian, English, French, etc. Has been in China and Russia up to 1900; 1904-1907 he took part in the East African German way; 1911-1913 was Professor at Military School, Buenos Aires; during the whole of World War was at the Western Front. 1921-1926 advisor to General Inspector of Argentine Army, then went to Peru where he became Commander in Chief to the Army. Also held high military post in Brazil. Thus knows military secrets of at least Argentina, Peru and Brazil. At the Argentine the General receives his agents and spies. I have been several times with FAUPPEL in secret sessions with Godofredo SANFELIX, Gustavo

chief in Argentine who recently left Buenos Aires for Brazil to evade detention. MEMBERSCHMIT, ex German Consul in Cordoba, also has secret meetings with FAUPH. He is now Chief Taxi in Chile. Lots of times these three tried to make me betray my country, threatening me with expulsion from Germany.

We start 1942. Perhaps war will come to South America. FAUPH inspects Mercedes and Dakar regions. Watch out, America. The catastrophe may happen from one minute to the other. That man is very powerful and has all England behind him. One day the world will read the following sensational news: From direction of Dakar, via Natal, 10,000 great Nazi planes with tanks, artillery and thousands of soldiers will land. This is quite possible and very probable. From the Rio Grande to the Cabo de Hornos, South America should triple its military preparations. It is not enough to protect our

people with romantic and inefficient Parliamentary investigation Committees, made up of people who know neither German nor the techniques or psychology employed by the Nazis. To top it all, they contract translators and advisors of foreign nationality who are more than suspicious and who have access to safes in which military secrets of their countries are kept. This is what happened in the Argentine, for example.

TO. COLONEL DONOVAN

gill

November 10, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO: NELSON ROYSTER
SUBJECT: GERMAN GEOPOLITICS

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS AND AN ARTICLE
ON GERMAN GEOPOLITICS WOULD SEEM TO HAVE SOME INTEREST
FOR YOUR FIELD, PARTICULARLY BEGINNING WITH PARAGRAPH 4.

IN INDICATING GERMAN ACTIVITY IT MAY
SUGGEST EFFECTIVE COUNTER EFFORTS IN PROPAGANDA. THE
ARTICLE APPEARING IN NOVEMBER HARPER'S MAY BE
OF INTEREST TO YOU.

WILLIAM A. KIMBEL

cc: Col. Donovan
Mr. Sherwood

HARPER'S MAGAZINE November Issue

EXCERPTS FROM GENERAL GEORGE MITCHELL'S

HIS SCHOOL NEVER FORGOT THE GEOLOGICAL TRUTH OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE: THAT "THE ONE WHO LET A COUNTRY OF BROAD SPACES HAS TO WIN A VICTORY, A VICTORY WHICH DOES NOT CONSIST OF DRIVING THE ENEMY PARTLY AND PARTLY BACK UNTIL HE HAS OCCUPIED THE PIECE OF LAND WHICH HE DESIRES." IF ONE MERELY DRIVES THE ENEMY BACK, AS ARTS IN BATTLE "MARCH AS A REASON" POINTS OUT, ONE GIVES THE ENEMY TIME AND OPPORTUNITY TO REORGANIZE HIMSELF IN THE VASTLY OCCUPIED PARTS OF HIS COUNTRY AND TO EXPLOIT ALL THE RESOURCES OF THESE VAST SPACES FOR THE CONTINUATION OF A LONG WAR. THEREFORE, "THE WAR AGAINST SUCH AN ENEMY CAN BE WON ONLY BY THE SWIFTEST POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S ARMIES."

THIS WAS WRITTEN IN REGARD TO THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR, WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT "MARCH ALLOWED CHINA TO SURVIVE, AND THEREFORE, IT WOULD BE BEST (FOR THE JAPANESE) TO MAKE PEACE." BUT THESE SAME PRINCIPLES ARE APPLIED TO RUSSIA. IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN 1934 IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE REASON FOR NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT AND FOR THE FAILURE OF GENERAL VON FALKENBERG'S OPERATIONS IN 1812 WILL BE FOUND IN THEIR ALLOWING THE RUSSIANS TO GAIN USE OF THE EXTENT OF SPACE BY CONTINUING RETREAT,

WITH THE RESULT THAT THE AGGRESSORS HAD TO PUT ASIDE
AND MAKE SPACE FOR THEM AND THE SOURCES OF THEIR
POWER, WHILE THE DEFENDERS MOVED CLOSE TO THEM. THE
CONCLUSION DRAWN BY THIS ARTICLE IS THAT IN A WAR
AGAINST RUSSIA THE WAR FROM THE BEGINNING MUST BE THE
ENLIGHTENED AND COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN
POWER BEFORE THEY CAN ATTACK SUCCESSFULLY.

.....

ONE THING IS CLEARLY DISCERNIBLE--THAT THE
GERMAN GEOPOLITICAL SCHOOL CONSIDERS JAPAN'S POWER
AND ITS POTENTIAL SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF
GREAT IMPORTANCE (AND THEY ARE FREE FROM THE CONTRADI-
CTIONS ATTACHED TO THE JAPANESE WHICH IS GOVERNED
BY AN AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION). "THE WORLD AND (1)
THE FIGHT ON THE SOIL IS ALWAYS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF
THE YAB NAST,"

THAT THE LOUD-SPEAKERS OF PROPAGANDA HAVE
NEVER BEEN SILENT DURING THE YEARS OF REVOLUTION, AND
THAT THE NAZI LEADERSHIP COULD NOT AFFORD TO LET THEM
GROW SILENT, HAS PROVED A DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON. ALL
ENLIGHTENED EXPERTS FROM GERMANY SEEM TO CONCUR IN THE
OPINION THAT, AS A RESULT OF THE CONSTANT OVER-
PRESSING OF NAZIS WITH PROPAGANDA, A GENERAL RESIGNATION
WONDER HAS IN THE LONG RUN BECOME THE DECISIVE WEAPON

AGAINST HITL. NINA. SUCH A PRO. IS NOT AT ALL UNIQUE AND TYPICAL ONLY OF THE NAZI REVOLUTION. WHEN HITLER'S INITIAL VICTORIES WERE AT THEIR ONE TEST AND SPENCER WROTE, IN JULY, 1933, THESE FATEFUL WORDS: "THE WORLD REVOLUTION, HOWEVER STRONG IT STARTS OUT, ENDS WHITHER IN VICTORY OR DEFEAT, BUT IN RESIGNATION OF THE FEAR-DRIVEN MASSES. ITS IDEALS ARE NOT REFUTED; THEY BECOME BAKING." GOETHE EXPRESSED THE SAME THOUGHT BY THIS EPIGRAM: "ENTHUSIASM'S NOT A PICKLED FISH, TO SALT AWAY AS LONG AS THE MAY FISH." THIS RESIGNATION IS SILENTLY SPRINGING FOR US UNLESS ALL STONE FALL.

WE MIGHT TURN TO SPENCER AGAIN IN OUR ATTEMPT TO FORESEE THE NEXT STEP IN THIS DOWNFALL OF REVOLUTIONS. SPENCER A MASTER SEDUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN ARMIES AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THEIR SOLDIERS, HE POINTING OUT THAT "BEFORE 1914, THE DECLINE OF AUTHORITY, THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE PARTY FOR THE STATE, IN A WORD, THE PROGRESSIVE ARRANGEMENT, HAD STOPPED SHORT OF THE ARMY." SPENCER DESCRIBES THE ETHICAL VALUES OF MILITARY HONOR, FIDELITY, AND SILENT OBEDIENCE, THE SPIRIT OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, NAPOLEON, AND WELLINGTON; THAT WHICH HE CALLS "THE SPIRIT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, OF THE KNIGHTLY WAY OF LIFE." IN OUR DAY A CRAFTED SOLDIER HAS DIFFERENT IDEAS FROM WHAT SOME MEN HAD BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE RESULT IS THAT WE HAVE LOST THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF A.

A NEW POWER OF THE COMMANDING FORCE. AFTERWARDS, IN 1933, THE ALMOST PROPHECIC MOTTO, "WHETHER, IN VIEW OF SUCH DEVELOPMENTS, A GENERAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE AGAINST A DANGEROUS ENEMY COULD BE ENDED OUT AT ALL.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE WHICH BECAME IN THE TYPICAL FEATURES OF THE ARMIES OF TO-DAY LED HIM TO THE CONCLUSION THAT "ARMIES IN THE FUTURE WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF PARTIES," "THAT MEANS, THE PARTIES ARE THE FUTURE FORM OF POWER."

.....

FACTORS SUCH AS TERRITORY AND SOIL CAN AT NO TIME REPLACE SOCIAL CHANGES. NO ONE COULD DENY THE IMPORTANT PART BY THE LAND IN "MAKING HISTORY." BUT THE DECISIVE FACTOR IS MAN AND HIS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WHICH FORGE THE COURSE OF HISTORY. IN THE MIND OF THE HUMAN BEING AND HIS ROLE OR ALONE HIM TO BE OVERSHADOWED BY THE GIANT PART THE WELTANARCHISM WHICH WILL BE FROM SUCH A CONCEPTION WILL NEVER A. IN THE FORD "PEACE" BUT WILL SUPPLY AGAIN AND AGAIN REASONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR IMPERIALISTIC WARS.

INDEED, THIS IS THE DECISIVE OBJECTION TO GERMAN GEOPOLITICS. THE HUMAN BEING AND THE CONSIDERATION FOR THE VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL HUMAN LIFE DO NOT ENTER IN THIS WAY OF THINKING. ANY CONSIDERATION OF THE LAWS OF SOCIETY WOULD IN GERMAN GEOPOLITICAL THINKING BE

CONSIDERED BRIGHTNESS AND DECADENCE.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCLUSION TO WHICH A STUDY OF GERMAN GEOPOLITICS LEADS IS THAT IN EARLY THOUSANDS OF PAGES, WRITTEN WITH ALL THE SKILL OF GEOPOLITICAL TRAITOR, REVERENCE FOR THE DIGNITY OF HUMANITY NEVER APPEARS--NOT EVEN BETWEEN THE LINES. WE CANNOT EMPHASIZE ENOUGH THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCH A STATEMENT, WHICH LETS US SEE THIS SECOND WELTANSCHAUNG OF WHICH IS ALL ITS INHUMANITY. THE GOOD EARTH HAS BEEN DEGRADDED TO THE MEAN SUBJECT OF POWER AIDS IN WHICH HUMAN LIFE HAS NO VALUE. GERMAN GEOPOLITICS HAS THUS BECOME MAINLY WAR-GEOPOLITICS, AND ITS ESSENTIALS APPEAL THEREFORE TO THE WAY OF LIVING OF A POWER-GROUP WHICH WILL BE REPRISANTED BY THE ARISTELITE WHEN THE CURTAIN DROPS AFTER THE FINAL ACT OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE FRENCH, CLOSER THAN WE ARE TO THE ARISING DANGERS FROM WITHOUT, HAVE TO A CERTAIN EXTENT SEEN HOW THIS THREATENING SITUATION TOOK SHAPE. THEIR GEOPOLITICIANS HAVE FOR YEARS CRITICIZED THE WAY OF GERMAN GEOPOLITICAL THINKING WITH THE ACCUSATION THAT, TO IT, SPACE AND EARTH MEAN EVERYTHING; THE HUMAN BEING, ALMOST NOTHING. THEY TRIED TO FIGHT AGAINST THE FATALISTIC CONCEPTION WHICH EARTH HAS BEEN OR LESS AN OBJECT OF GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS. THEY WANTED THE GERMAN THAT "THEY WERE MEANT FOR NOTHING; BUT GODS IS THE MEANT. THAT HAS TO BE ACCEPTED."

November 25, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN:

Some supposedly competent observers maintain the main premises which seem to be at variance with accepted theory of German position and intention, i.e.:

I. Actually Germany did not assume, nor is she fighting a war on two fronts, for the reason that she has so organized her defenses of coastal France that England has been immobilized by a very small defending force.

II. Germany has no intention of carrying her attack in Russia beyond the Leningrad, Moscow, Astrakhan line. When this line has been reached, the way to the Caucasus and beyond will have been opened, but of equal strategic importance, the "taproot" of oil and other essentials to Russian maintenance will have been turned off by cutting most of the main lines of supply. A comparatively small force would then hold Russia in check while she struggles under this pressure in the West and under Japanese pressure in the East, at the same time giving Germany time to organize industry and defenses in occupied sections while she moves into Iran, Iraq, etc.

If this theory has justification, it would affect U.S. intentions. Your comments would be very instructive.

H. A. K.

WATSON

Copy for Col. Donovan

November 13, 1941

Brigadier General Sherman Miles
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3
 War Department
 Washington, D. C.

Dear General Miles:

Thank you for your letter of November 5 regarding a draft report of "German Occupation of Northwest Africa, Gambia and Gambia," transmitted in my letter of October 31. As you know from that covering letter, this report was a first draft prepared under an earlier procedure, now substantially amended. Criticisms received from O.I.I. and H.I.D. have been helpful and much appreciated.

It was good of you to send Colonel Fortier here to elaborate his specific criticisms, which have been incorporated in the redraft of our report.

Our Command will be delighted to undertake a detailed study of transportation in North Africa in accord with Colonel Fortier's request, and hope that you will call on us frequently for investigation of this sort.

We are now keenly aware for opportunities to work under specific directions furnished by the Joint Board or any requests for information from O.I.I. and H.I.D. In considering these tasks, we should, I am sure, benefit from any background information which might be furnished to us by the Plans, such as that given us by Colonel Fortier with regard to Special and by General Smith with regard to more general considerations. Of course, we have no desire to ask for any information which could not properly be furnished.

Sincerely yours,

James P. Baxter, 24

SECRET
X Baxter

October 28, 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. James P. Baxter
FROM: William J. Donovan

I wish that you would have a study undertaken which would deal with the impairment of the German economic machine as a result of her Russian effort. This, of course, would not include only her loss in equipment but her loss in personnel, both killed, wounded, and missing, and also would include what portion of her individual loss has been made up by what she has taken of Russian factories.

W.J.D.

October 31, 1941

Subject: Directive on Food Situation in Germany

3. The reports of Lloyd Steere, Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy in London, to the State Department should be consulted, and information on the subject should be available in the Washington office of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, as well as elsewhere.

#JD

COPY

original returned Dr. Langer

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 25, 1941

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel Donovan
 From: William L. Langer

Subject: Contact with
 National Catholic Welfare
 Conference.

I understand that the suggestion was made to Mr. Dorn by your personally, or by your office, that our organization should establish official connections with the National Catholic Welfare Conference with a view to the possibility of their supplying us information about developments in the German Church situation, etc.

Mr. Dorn has reported to me conversations that he has had unofficially with Mr. Sweeney of the Bureau of Information of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and with Father Carroll. Both of these gentlemen, while very eager to be of help to us and to supply our office with information, were quite insistent that this must be done privately and unofficially. I, therefore, agreed with Mr. Dorn that we should proceed on this basis and I trust that this decision will meet with your approval.

Incidentally, the gentlemen in question pointed out to us the importance of the broadcasts of the Vatican radio and I have, therefore, approached Mr. Whitney with the suggestion that he look into the matter of monitoring these broadcasts in London and sending them back to this office.

/s/ William L. Langer
 Director of Research

ROUTING SLIP

To	From	To	From
— Mr. Barnes	—	— Mr. Opsata	—
— Dr. Barter	—	— Mr. Pflaum	—
— Mr. Belin	—	— Mr. Pearce	—
— Mr. Beller	—	— Mr. Poynter	—
— Mr. Brophy	—	— Mr. Richards	—
— Mrs. Carlson	—	— Capt. Roosevelt	—
— Mr. Clark	✓	— Mr. Sarnoff	—
— Capt. Cooper	—	— Mr. Smiley	—
— Mr. David	—	— Col. Smith	—
— Capt. Dillen	—	— Mr. Snow	—
— Col. Donovan	—	— Mrs. Webb	—
— Mr. Dorn	—	— Mr. Whetzel	—
— Mr. Early	—	— Mr. Wiley	—
— Mr. Egbert	—	— Mr. Willson	—
— Miss Hall	—		
— Dr. Hayden	—		
— Dr. Hoover	—		
— Mr. James	—		
— Dr. Johnson	—		
— Mr. Jones	—		
— Dr. Langer	—		
— Mr. Lewis	—		
— Mr. McBaine	—		
— Dr. McKay	—		
— Mr. McQueen	—		
— Dr. Mason	—		
— Dr. Miller	—		
— Mr. Montee	—		
✓ Mr. Murphy	—		

REMARKS: Copies of the attached have

been sent to the War and Navy depart-
ments respectively.

RESTRICTED
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1941

From a confidential source information has been received to the effect that wide-spread reports have been circulating in Germany that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has changed his former plans for his successor and now in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders will succeed him: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian and Field Marshal Kurt von Bock. It is said that these three army officers will continue to rule Germany for a period of five years after the peace in Europe has been established.

It will be recalled that Hitler first designated Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess as his successors. However, Hess is now a prisoner in England and it is said that Hitler is likely to continue Goering.

None of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a highly important development as the Nazis now realize that the war may last a long time and even though there is a chance victory in Europe, the victors will have to cope with disorders and military problems for some time.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM

To: Col. Donovan
Capt. Roosevelt
Mr. Poynter

From: Irving Pflaum

Attached is a report of what the Berlin Radio thinks about the COI and Colonel Donovan.

The Nazi commentator, Fred Kaitenbach, speaks from Berlin daily to "his friends in Town". He is Berlin's official "wise-cracker" for American consumption. In short, he is Yester to "Bloody Adolph".

Incl.

9/27/41

GERMANY TAKES CRACK AT OFFICE OF COORDIN FOR OF INFORMATION, ON
 "FRIENDLY GUARRELERS" PROGRAM, 10:30 PM, EDST. FRITZ AND FRED
 (LATTER FRED W. KALTENBACH, EX-IOWAN) HAVE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE:

"FRED: ROOSEVELT HAS INAUGURATED A NEW DEAL, YOU KNOW -
 ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE ALPHABETS.

FRITZ: OH!

FRED: HE TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO PROPAGANDA ON A LARGE SCALE.
 HE'S LEARNED A LESSON ALL RIGHT. HE APPOINTED A SORT
 OF DUFF COOPER. DONOVAN.

FRITZ: OH, DONOVAN. ISN'T HE THE MAN OF THE NIGHT CLUBS IN THE
 BALKANS?

FRED: AT ANY RATE, HE'S GOING TO SPREAD THE DESIRABLE INFORMATION.
 HIS DEPARTMENT IS CALLED COI.

THEY THEN GO INTO A HEAVILY SARCASTIC DISCUSSION ABOUT WHETHER
 COI MEANS CIO, OR "INVENTION OF NEWS" OR "CENTER OF IGNORANCE"
 OR "CORPORATION OF IDIOTS". continuing,

"FRED: I'LL TELL YOU. COORDINATION OF INFORMATION.

FRITZ: AND DOROTHY THOMPSON IS NOT IN IT?

FRED: WELL, WHAT A SHAME. SHE BELONGS THERE!

THEY THEN START MAKING FUN OF OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SUCH AS
 SPAN.

Handwritten: Navy + [unclear]
October 8, 1941

Captain Alan G. Kirk, U.S.N.
Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain Kirk:

I understand that the Office of Naval Intelligence has information on German activities in Japan. From time to time we would very much like to have an high-lighted report on such activities which I understand could be prepared by the office of Major Boone, U.S.N.C.

If this material is available we would like to have it transmitted to us through Lt. Commander A. D. Chandler, Liaison Officer of O.N.I. with our organization.

Thanking you for any courtesy you are able to extend, I am

Yours very sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Encl: 7

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: Colonel Ferebee Date: October 1, 1944

FROM: Mr. J. C. Miller

SUBJECT: Proposals of Dr. Heinrich Heide

1. Dr. Heide will send in the selection of a number of Dr. Heide's published and unpublished speeches, including interesting papers. We suggest that we select the most interesting speeches, translate them, and prepare a statement on Dr. Heide's past history, first as a left-wing activist in the last war, then as a democratic and friend of the United States in 1943 and 44, later the defender of the orthodox democracy system until he broke with it on Hitler's entry into power. This material will prove useful in the future. Heide was Dr. Heide either on a mission to the United States or in some other important capacity, very likely as a liability.

2. Heide is preparing from his card index of prominent Germans a list of those persons who might prove important to us later on. He is listing those whom we might consider thoroughly trustworthy, those from whom certain information could be obtained, and those with whom we should not deal with under any circumstances.

3. Heide has asked me to send a letter on his behalf to Major General Brian R. Phillipson, Governors Island, New York,

Page 1
Colonel J. J. J.
October 3, 1941

so that he may talk over with him the question of submitting
information on German refugees already in this country. I
have done this.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 30, 1941.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Douglas Miller
FROM: William J. Donovan
SUBJECT: Exit Visas Proposal of Max Immanuel

I would appreciate very much if you would maintain contact with Immanuel and give me your advice as to the particular questions he asks.


W.J.D.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1941

TO: Mr. Murphy
FROM: Douglas Miller
SUBJECT: Exit Visas Proposal of Max Immanuel

In connection with Immanuel's proposal outlined in his letter of September 9, I am attaching a letter just received from him, giving a short sketch of his career and supporting documents, including a photostatic copy of the letter I wrote for him.

As I explained over the telephone, I have confidence in his honesty and integrity. He was of considerable service to a number of American firms in Berlin. I have the impression that he is somewhat idealistic and perhaps a little impractical, but he has a great deal of valuable information in his head and in his files.

I have not the slightest knowledge of his ability to get Exit Visas from Holland or the desirability of his doing so.

Gill
9/30/41
40 m.

MAX IMMANUEL

830 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY

ACADEMY 2-6836

*de
S. S. Miller
about*

September 9, 1941

Colonel William Donovan
Federal Trade Commission
Aper Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I would be glad to hear, whether you got my letter. If you could spare a few minutes I would like to call on you at the end of next week. I told you in our last conversation that Douglas Miller knows me extremely well since many years and that we are good friends.

And now the following. Would your office in New York be interested in the following question:

I procured Cuban Visas for quite a lot of persons still residing in the Netherlands. All those persons are waiting for their Exit Permits. Since last week it seems to be possible to get Exit Permits especially through interference of the "Joodische Raad" in Amsterdam. Besides this another influential institution asked to procure these Exit Permits. There are about 20,000 persons who want to leave the country. Nearly all of them who tried to get out in Holland did not come to a success. Only from a distant place, i.e. from the U.S.A. can one get a success, as only an American lawyer will have enough liberty to negotiate with the Authorities in question in writing. Quite a many of these persons, who are waiting for their Exits, have relatives in the States, who would be only too glad to obtain fee for such a work.

Would you be kind enough to let me know which of your collaborators I can contact, so that I could make him concrete suggestions.

Awaiting your kind reply at your earliest convenience, I thank you in advance and remain

Yours sincerely,

Max Immanuel
Max Immanuel

The honor of
 President D. Roosevelt
 State House
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, I am very strongly opposed to your policy with
 respect to Germany. Dr. Kurt Schumacher, member of the Bundestag and
 founder of the Berlin-Brandenburg-Verkehrsgesellschaft A.G.
 of which I am a board member. In 1948 he was for ten and
 a half years a collaborator of the Reichsmark President Dr. Franz
 Schuler. Obviously, he has been connected with the Berlin-
 Brandenburg-Verkehrsgesellschaft A.G. and the Reichsmark of the
 Nation in Germany. During the last years of his life
 he was vice President in the Reichsmark and his special task
 was that of informing the Foreign Press of the state and
 work of the Reichsmark.

The fact that he is now again in Germany is to
 take up new issues. He founded the Berlin-Brandenburg-Verkehrsgesellschaft
 A.G., whose main purpose, as was fully pointed
 out, was that of helping to improve economic relations
 between Germany and America. Ambassador Gold, Acting United
 States Attaché Douglas Miller, and Dr. Lawrence Groves of the
 State Department are in a position to testify to the useless
 of this undertaking. Other board members include Dr. Carl von
 Ossietzky, for many years German Consul General in New York,
 an Attorney and Intervenor of the Mixed Claims Commission.

During his collaboration with Dr. Schuler, Dr. Immanuel

the fact that he is, in fact, still, for the
 time being, at least, a member of the
 administration, a form of identity which involved
 to represent a true alliance between the
 administration and the people, and the
 administration of the country.

The position in which the non-ryan
 himself in person have made a personal decision to one
 who hope that he will somehow still be able to do some
 of the President of the United States, those economic
 views he shares fully thereby continuing on the subject
 in any way.

Personally, I say without hesitation that Mr. Kennedy
 with his great knowledge of law, economics, personal
 and industrial experience, and with his many international
 connections will be a credit to our country.

I have learned to know Mr. Kennedy to be a man
 of impeccable character, of unimpeachable honesty, and
 fearless devotion to his ideals.

I have the honor to remain, Sir

Very sincerely yours

Respectfully,
 Louis P. Lochner

Louis P. Lochner
 President of the American
 Chamber of Commerce in Germany

MAX IMMANUEL
 230 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
 NEW YORK CITY
 ACADEMY 2-6626

September 19, 1941

Mr. Douglas Miller
 c/o Coordinator of Information
 Apex Building
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Miller:

According to our oral conversation I want to give you a short curriculum vitae:

I was born in Grailsheim, Wurttemberg (South Germany) on April 17, 1891. I studied economics and law at the University of Berlin and made my doctor's degree at the University of Greifswald.

I started to work at once with the Heavy Industry and was connected for 8 years with the "Berlin-Anhaltische Maschinenbau Aktiengesellschaft." Mr. Hjalmar Schacht, who became later President of the "Reichsbank" appointed me at first to the "Nationalbank" for Germany and then in 1924 to the "Reichsbank". In 1932 I founded the "Berliner Kredit A.G." which especially took care of American interests. Together with the American Chamber of Commerce I founded an "Association for American Property" in Germany and we administered the capital and property of a great many American corporations.

I am enclosing your letter of introduction, as well as one of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany and of Mr. Louis P. Lechner.

You realize that I wish to offer my experience of economical and political questions and would greatly appreciate your kind advice and co-operation.

I am always,

Yours sincerely,

Max Immanuel
 Max Immanuel

Enclosures (3)

GERMANY

Executive Office: Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 38

December 14, 1937

The Honorable
 Franklin D. Roosevelt
 White House
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany I beg respectfully to submit to you the following facts concerning Dr. Max Immanuel, member of our chamber and founder of the Berliner-Kredit-Investierungsgesellschaft A.G. of which I am a board member. Dr. Immanuel was for ten and a half years a collaborator of Reichsbankpresident Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. Previously he had been connected with the Berlin-Anhaltische Maschinenbau A.G. and sectional director of the National Bank in Germany. During the last years of his activities with Dr. Schacht in the Reichsbank his special task was that of informing the Foreign Press of the status and work of the Reichsbank.

The fact that he is non-Aryan obliged him in 1933 to take up new duties. He founded the Berliner Kredit-Investierungsgesellschaft A.G. whose main purpose, successfully pursued has been that of helping to improve economic relationships between Germany and America. Ambassador Dodd, acting United States Attaché Douglas Miller, and Mr. Lawrence Groves of the State Department are in a position to testify to the success of this undertaking. Other board members include Dr. Carl von Lewinski, for many years German Consul General in New York, and Attorney Paul Leverkuehn of the Mixed Claim Commission.

During his collaboration with Dr. Schacht, Dr. Immanuel has throughout stood energetically and steadfastly for the idea that the state must take precedence to work economy, and that internationally a form of economy must be evolved to represent a synthesis between capitalism and socialism. Dr. Immanuel made many sacrifices for the realization of this ideal of his.

The condition in which the non-Aryan finds himself in Germany have made Dr. Immanuel cherish the one fond hope that he might somehow collaborate in the work of the President of the United States, whose economic views he shares fully, thereby continuing what he started in Germany.

Personally I say without hesitation that Dr. Immanuel with his great knowledge of German economics, personal and industrial experience, and with his many international connections would be a credit to our country.

I have learned to know Dr. Immanuel to be a man of impeccable character, of unimpeachable honesty and fearless devotion to his ideals.

I have the honor to remain, Sir

Very sincerely yours,

signed: LOUIS P. LOCHNER

President of the American
Chamber of Commerce in Germany.

American Chamber of Commerce in Germany

BERLIN NW 7, UFFICE BOX LINDEN 30

TELEPHONE: 110000 - 110000

TELEGRAMS: AMCHAM BERLIN

POSTAL ADDRESS: AMCHAM BERLIN

BRANCHES IN

FRANKFURT-on-Main

HAUS OFFENBACH

TELEPHONE: 10000

COLOGNE-on-Rhine

MONUMENTENSTRASSE 21

TELEPHONE: 10000

December 7, 1938

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany takes pleasure in giving this general introduction to Dr. Max Immanuel, member of the Chamber and most favorably known.

For several years Dr. Immanuel has been at the head of the Deutsche Kredit Internationalen Gesellschaft, which has very successfully operated and counts among its clients a number of Americans who have investments and property in Germany.

Dr. Immanuel is now leaving for the United States where he expects to take up his residence and activity. Dr. Immanuel's personal integrity, and standing in business circles, are such that they need no further emphasis from this Chamber. His life work and training in the many phases of finance and administrative work are unique and rare, and place him in the position of offering more than he asks for.

The purpose of this general introduction is primarily to let you feel at home in the United States, and to introduce him to the service he richly deserves.

The appreciation extended to Dr. Immanuel will be most deeply appreciated by this Chamber.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GERMANY

Arthur J. Downing
Executive Secretary

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

TO: Colonel W. J. Donovan
 FROM: Douglas Miller
 SUBJECT: The Character of Propaganda to Germany

DATE: October 6, 1941

American shortwave radio broadcasts designed to reach the German people will, of course, largely concern themselves with day-to-day events which cannot be anticipated. We can, however, consider now certain fundamental policies and attitudes which might underlie our presentation of current material.

Our propaganda must be convincing. It must carry the ring of truth. That means that it must fit itself into German preconceived ideas and what one might call German folklore, German prejudices. We must thoroughly divest ourselves of preconceived American ideas and must endeavor to think as Germans think and start with the same store of ideas, true and false, which Germans have in the back of their minds.

Although we may, in news broadcasts, encounter German propaganda statements head-on and directly contradict them, our underlying philosophy should attempt to take German propaganda in the flank. We will gain more by assuming certain things which are asserted by the Nazis and generally accepted by the Germans, whether they are true or false, and proceeding from that point. We must take advantage of those generally accepted beliefs which the German people have, regardless of their truth.

-2-

As an example, let us discuss the attitude of America toward Germany as we might picture it. It would be a psychological mistake (at the very least a waste of time and effort) to try to sell the German people the idea that when Hitlerism is destroyed, they will go unpunished, and in fact be well treated by the victorious democratic nations. The Nazis are expecting this sort of propaganda. Long before the present war started, they had been preparing the German people to reject it. They have continually pictured the Treaty of Versailles as vindictive and Wilson's Fourteen Points as a booby-trap set by crafty Americans to entice the simple-minded German people. The Nazis have created a false picture of the Fourteen Points, of American aims in the last war, and of the last peace settlement. They have succeeded by sheer repetition, by pounding these ideas into the minds of all the people in Germany.

The Germans undoubtedly believe that if they lose the war, it will go hard with them. They are strengthened in this belief by the experience of the First World War, which has been exaggerated by clever Nazi propaganda; by a knowledge of what they would do if victorious; and by their cynical attitude toward the intentions of all other people. The Germans are pretty well aware of their own invasions of fifteen other countries. They hear of these events at first and second hand; they know a great deal of what has happened in the conquered countries. They know that they are disliked. They know if defeated, they must undergo a terrible retribution.

-3-

Any attempt to counteract this feeling, to sell the German people the hope of fair and just treatment from victorious democracies will meet with little success. The Eight Point program recently announced by the President and the British Prime Minister is well calculated to influence American and British opinion, but not German opinion. We must remember that the German people are as a rule better informed on these matters than ordinary American opinion would have it. But at the same time, they are more cynical than is usually understood in this country.

A more effective way to present American aims to German people would be to base our statements on their popular conceptions of what America is. Let us attempt to define that: The one phrase which the Germans always apply to the United States is "the land of boundless possibilities," (unbegrenzte Moeglichkeiten). This phrase is universally accepted. It is not pure flattery, although it contains a certain amount of admiration. It includes the idea that anything may happen in America--both good or ill, not certainly on an immense scale and to a degree which the Germans consider inhuman. This old conception of America as a land of boundless opportunities is in no way out-dated by Nazi propaganda. The element of admiration and hope has been weakened, but the element of fear has been strengthened.

The Nazis have never played down the immense technical achievements of the United States, the size of its buildings, the production figures of assembly lines, or the natural wealth of the country. They have rather emphasized these things. The Nazis have rather

-4-

exaggerated America's military contribution in the last war in order to prove their point that Germany alone had defeated France and Britain. Nazi propaganda has continually stressed the riches, power, and diabolical ingenuity of America. One of the most widely circulated books that the Germans have on this country is entitled, "The Land Without Mercy," (or pity). A typical Nazi story of America is the following: The German visitor to an American factory comments on the youthful appearance of the workers, but finally asks what becomes of middle-aged men in the United States. "I don't see any of them working here." He is taken to the window and shown the nearby cemetery where lie the victims of America's speed-up process.

Our underlying attitude might very well be not to try to counteract this impression of the United States, but to use it. We should continually remind the Germans of America's power, size, wealth, and technical achievements. We should create the impression that this mighty continent is relentlessly moving to crush them, that nothing can save them, that their best efforts will be useless in the long run and will only postpone, but not avert, the final calamity. We must appeal to the suicide streak in German character, to the state of mind which expressed itself in 1918 in the phrase, "Better an end with terror, than terror without an end."

It may be argued that such a presentation does not give any hope to the Germans. It does not offer them any alternative. It is purely negative. Such a point of view is founded upon American psychology, but it fails to take into account the advances which

-5-

have been made recently, particularly in Europe, by propaganda and tactics of pure negation. Hitler has succeeded not by what he was for, but by what he opposed. The entire Fascist program has only a vague positive outlook, but is exceedingly powerful in its destructive attack upon the existing order. We can and should adjust ourselves to this existing situation. We can do more to break down German morale by a propaganda of fear--than a propaganda of hope. In fact, there is even a risk that if we promise a liberalized Germany too much, this will result in the Germans feeling that they can safely pursue any kind of aggressive policy with the idea of winning by any possible means and always being able to turn their coats and make a tolerable settlement if they lose.

File

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

To: Col. M. J. Donovan

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 11, 1941

From: J. P. Hartung

SUBJECT:

I enclose herewith a story given me by Jacob London, Managing Director of the Overseas News Agency, which he says is based upon reports they have taken from refugees who have arrived in the United States. I have no way of checking his accuracy but it seems to me to contain some interesting factual statements. I'll see that in the future refugees when London says are steered to Red Britain.

✓
James J. Hartung
Director of Information

British Wings over Germany

Since the start of the British air offensive against Germany in June 1941 the success of these raids has steadily increased. Reliable informants who have left Germany end of July gave today an impressive picture about the destruction caused in several German cities.

First may be mentioned that Southern Germany up to now has not very much suffered. Even towns like Mannheim did not give great evidence of recent air activity. The picture in Berlin is quite the same. However, it must be taken into consideration that the rescue squads are working with unbelievable speed. After a night raid most of the debris is already removed or the damage is camouflaged when the civilian population goes to work early in the morning. After an air raid the public speaks very frankly - especially to Jews - about their disgust of the whole war and their hope of an early peace. But if some days have passed without new attacks they forget very quickly their sorrows and show again silent and strong enthusiasm. The Russian war was popular at its beginning because most of the Germans still hate Communism or have accepted it as a substitute for the Nazi "Total-Communism".

During an air raid on Mannheim at February 11th 600 civilians have been killed. This figure was officially admitted. One of the worst air raids on this town happened on July 19th. The British flew so low that they could machine gun the crew of several anti aircraft batteries. One of them was completely wiped out. 34 men were killed. The crew of another died and was later on executed for disobedience. The fire brigades could not reach the machine gun fire of the low flying English planes. The raid lasted from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. The paper factory of Koenig and Glatzel was completely destroyed and burned for more than a week. The big Government factory was severely hit, unfortunately not the factory itself but only the large concrete administration building which collapsed.

It is very hard to hit this plant because during air raids it is always hidden under an artificial smoke screen. The apartment houses and dwellings around the factory show great damage. On May 18th the big Knoevenagel factory burned for more than three days after an air attack. The "Technische Hochschule" was hit in the night from May 14th to 15th, furthermore the community hospital, a public school. The "Luftabwehrkommande" at the Waldstrasse in one of the Hanover suburbs was destroyed by three especially high explosive air torpedoes. In March one train was hit at the main railway station, 94 persons died in this accident. Another train was hit at about the same time in the neighborhood of Waldhausen near Hannover, 70 to 80 persons were killed. In Hannover-Linden more than 70 houses destroyed in the Charlottenstrasse.

At the beginning of 1941 exploded in Miesenburg 19 tanks of an oil refinery during a day raid. More than 19 million liter of ^{oil} burned out. The German official communiqué said that at Miesenburg "one farm house and a big barn" were destroyed.

Many important places all over Germany are now camouflaged. Recently the "Paläste", the "Charlottenburger Chaussee", the "Stagesallen" in Berlin were covered with nets and with grass and moss. Similar measures were taken in Hamburg at the Alster, in Hannover at the Maschsee. In Hamburg the destruction does not seem to be so extensive as in Hannover or Bremen. However, the window panes are not replaced anymore. The railroad traffic was not interrupted and at Berlin in Bremen the Focke-Wulf air plane factory, the Volkswagen factory, the Siemens suffered most. Whole districts of the city are ruined and a great part of the civilian population was evacuated. In Düsseldorf the Messerschmitt factory, the Mittelwerke were damaged. The German-Bombing works in Leipzig are bombed nearly every day. The military airplanes were destroyed. This became evident when one day representatives of the Luftwaffe arrived in Hannover and were greeted by high

- 3 -

German officials. Later on rumors leaked out that they had participated in the killing of 750 Italian and 250 Slovak workers who had died in recent air raids. In Krefeld died 45 civilians during an attack in middle of July.

The town of Munster is completely destroyed. The population was evacuated and the few who remained are fed by field kitchens. There are rumors that the British "sought" Munster in retaliation of the execution of about 20 English prisoners of war in a prisoner camp near that town.

Generally the English seem to be very well informed about conditions and locations within the military field in Germany. It would not be wise to give credit for these facts.

SECRET - 1. MARAL.

The following information covers four points of interest raised by sources:-

1. APPROXIMATE POSITION.

On July 24, 1951, sources passed through the Kiel Canal. On approaching and passing through the Kiel Canal, the Admiral Van Trespitz could be seen. This was done in accordance with the Memorandum, was moved to a jetty from 1/2 mile east of the entrance to the Kiel Canal and the Brunsbüttel locks.

A number of circumstances has made observation of the battleship difficult from the East Bank.

(a) The ship is moored on the side of the jetty away from the Canal, the jetty being at right angles to the shore line, pointed roughly north. In addition to the buildings on the jetty, other buildings, in particular one large structure, between the jetty and the Canal, further obscure a view of the ship. Her masts are visible, but they could easily be thought part of other masts, of which there are many in the vicinity on land.

(b) Although masked by the buildings, a small segment of the conical and fire towers of the ship could be seen from the locks themselves. It was the sight of this structure which appeared in several places from the ship's funnel, which first drew attention to the spot and indicated the big ship to him.

(c) Looking without this, across the water to see the battleship's foredeck, the jetty, which projected beyond the jetty buildings. The ship's bow itself projected beyond the end of the jetty.

(d) Although sources have been shown the ship, consisting as far as sources could see, of two masts, the main mast and the ship itself, from bow to stern, only the forward part of the ship was visible. In addition, other masts were used over the stern and the bow of the ship. The main mast across the foredeck was not in place when viewed from the jetty, and in the case of her large rifle lying on the deck awaiting loading in one of the foredeck.

(e) Large numbers of other structures surrounded the ship. The not-been seen by sources, but there were a large number of other buildings on the jetty. In addition to other buildings on the jetty, there have been mounted.

(f) Sources who were on the jetty, looking out in the neighbourhood of the jetty, saw the ship, in view of the gun lying on her foredeck, that she was a battleship.

(g) Sources who were on the jetty, did not have many details about the ship. It was a large ship, that contrary to previous in some sources, was not a battleship, but a large ship, and most particularly, as it was a large ship, it was a battleship. The ship, looking the way it was, was a battleship.

SECRET - 1. MARAL.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

Damage done to Elat City and Harbour by R.A.F. bombing raids has been assessed and source was informed that the German Navy had been forced to remove stores and equipment from Elat to a port on the Baltic Sea, the name of which source was unable to ascertain.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

Letter to Elat from not far from the Brumadental Locks on July 5th was one of the SUEZ CANAL ships of 10,000 tons "packet battleships", possibly the SUEZ.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

Source saw very little sign of damage in the Canal itself, but work was being performed on the Brumadental Locks themselves. Whether this was occasioned by damage caused by bombing, or that it was new construction, source did not learn.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

Source learned from pilots that the traffic in the Elat Canal was almost the same as in normal times.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

During June of this year, shipping traffic from Rotterdam to Norway and the Baltic Sea was considerable, a cargo leaving every second day carrying coal or oil. The last one was taken to Rotterdam. Shipping leaves from British ports. Source was told in Rotterdam that an average of one small ship (freighter) per day was being lost.

REMARKS ON SUEZ CANAL

Source saw, by means of reconnaissance several of the newest and fastest ships used by Germany in the survey, and took them to Germany for fitting out. Source learned that these are the ships used about the same size and type as the SUEZ CANAL ships. Source was also told as to the number the ships had taken, source stated that he had seen two of them in survey and that he had been told by a pilot that the ships had been sighted. Source believed that these were the ships.

TRANSLATION OF MICROPHOTOGRAPH MATERIAL.

I

All information regarding the American air-defense is of great importance. The answering of the following questions is urgent.

- I. How large is
 - a. the total monthly production of airplanes?
 - b. the monthly production of fighter-planes?
 - c. the monthly production of pursuit-planes?
 - d. the monthly production of training-planes?
 - e. the monthly production of civilian-planes?
- II. How many and which of these airplanes were delivered to the British Empire, namely
 - a. to Great Britain?
 - b. to Canada?
 - c. to Africa?
 - d. to the Near East?
 - e. to the Far East and Australia?
- III. How many USA pilots complete their training each month?
- IV. How many USA pilots are joining the RAF?

II

Reports regarding the Canadian Air-force is of great value. All news of number and type of the front-airplanes, number, location and numbers of squadrons is of interest. It is of special importance to learn in detail of the air-training plan being followed in Canada, namely the type, location and capacity of the individual schools, and if possible, also their numbers. According to the reports in question, each type of school (Beginner-, Advanced-, and Observer-) is numbered from 1 on.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 4, 1941

STRICTLY PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Captain James Roosevelt
Office of the Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Captain Roosevelt:

I thought you might be interested in the attached photographs which show one of the methods used by the German espionage system in transmitting messages to its agents.

There is attached a photograph of a message written on a form of the Eastern Telegraph Company Limited which has two microphotographs placed on the left side and which are marked 1 and 2. These microphotographs are on photographic film which is pasted on an otherwise innocent document in such a way as not to be discernible upon casual glance at the document.

Each microphotograph contains two small dots marked 1 and 2 on the telegram form, each of which is made up of a paragraph of written material. The Technical Laboratory of the Bureau, by magnifying this material four hundred times, was able to develop its contents. I am transmitting herewith enlargements of these microphotographs, showing the printed material contained in them in German. There is also attached a translation of this material in English. You will note that the two microphotographs contain the same substance.

The microphotographs referred to above were secured in connection with a current investigation being made by the FBI.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

[illegible]

2

ENLARGEMENT OF MICROPHOTOGRAPH

ST. BARTHOLOMEW

ST. BARTHOLOMEW

COMPANHIA PORTUGUESA
RADIO MARCONI

TELEGRAMA

TAXA



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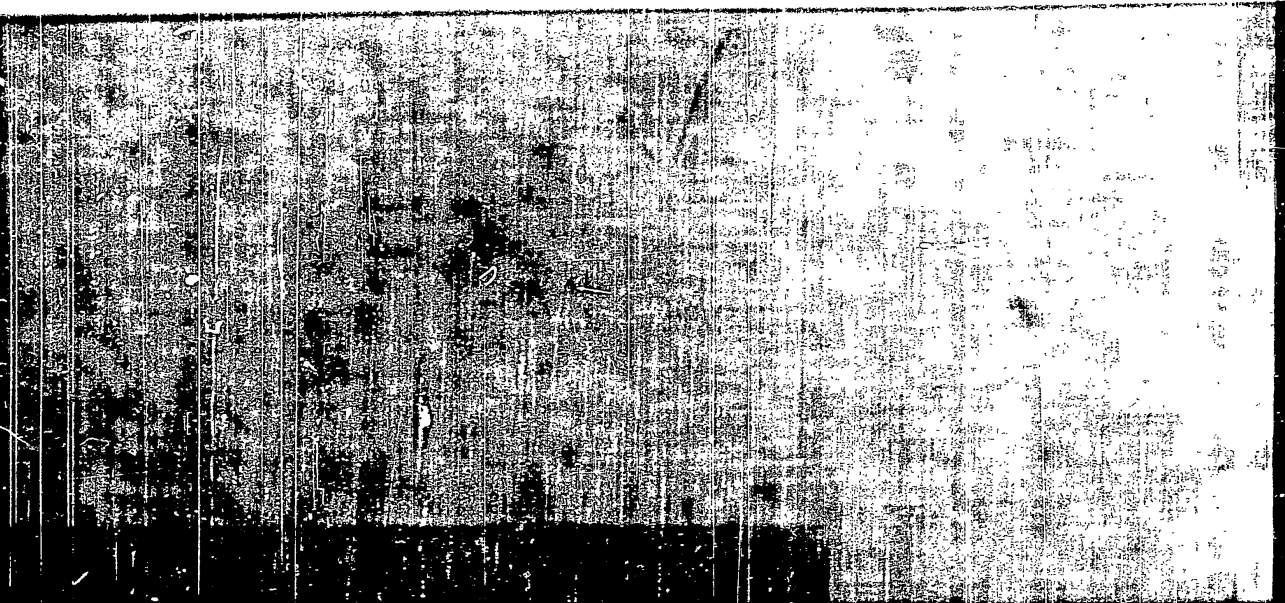
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MICROPHOTOGRAPHS ON TELEGRAM FORM



ENLARGEMENT OF MICROPHOTOGRAPH



AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE AND PRODUCTION CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES

It is now apparent that German influence over certain fields of American production is impeding national defense. There has been no coordinated attack upon this problem. The Department of Justice, in the course of its regular work during the past few years, has collected considerable information. This indicates that

(1) Germany gets complete knowledge about such vital defense materials as military optical goods, aviation gasoline, high explosives, magnesium, stainless steel, ceramics, dyes and many other important products. Germany continues to use commercial connections for this purpose.

(2) Germany through patent and cartel agreements in some cases controls and in other cases stifles production of these same essential war materials.

There is no coordinated governmental effort to deal with these problems. The need for organized industrial intelligence to supplement organized military intelligence is apparent from even a brief review of the situation.

AMERICAN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES SUBJECT TO GERMAN ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

Industrial sabotage can spring from restriction on production. The Hitler government has used German industry to sabotage industrial defense in this country. Evidence already secured by the Department of Justice reveals German economic sabotage and espionage in the following industries:

1. Aluminum. A world cartel in 1931 cut aluminum production to

Hitler in 1934 forced the cartel to release German production. In 1937 Germany produced one-half as much aluminum as the United States. By 1940 Germany trebled production and made 50% more aluminum than this country.

2. Magnesium. Through ownership of American assets the German government has limited American magnesium production to six thousand tons annually. Germany makes fifty thousand tons. In the same way Germany learns of every pound of magnesium produced and the use to which it is put. Germany has in effect prevented the shipment of magnesium to England.

3. Aircraft and Submarines. The Askania Werke of Germany owns basic patents on aviation and submarine precision instruments. It divides world production of certain airplane parts with Sperry Gyroscope Company. Askania controls in this country the Askania Regulator Company, which makes submarine testing equipment. The latter company is not permitted to sell submarine testing equipment to the American Navy. When the American management of the company complained of this to the Department of Justice the German interests immediately initiated steps leading to the dismantlement of the American concern. If dismantlement occurs the American defense effort will lose the productivity of this organization, its patents and trade secrets.

4. Toluel and Aviation Gasoline. I. G. Farben, the German Dye Trust, and Standard Oil of New Jersey under patent agreements control production of toluel and aviation gasoline in the United States. The German government thus has influence over the production of these two basic defense materials and learns of every ounce of toluel and every gallon of aviation

gas produced here. The English have a license under these patents from Standard and therefore through it they must pay the Germans a royalty on gasoline used to defend Britain from German bombers.

5. Iridium. This is a precious metal required to produce vital airplane parts. Siemens Halske sent an employee to this country. He became naturalized and obtained a corner on this metal. The price has jumped in the last few months from \$100 an ounce to \$400 an ounce. Sales to the British from his supplies here are forbidden.

6. Dyes and Drugs. I. G. Farben, the German dye and drugs trust, through its satellite, General Aniline & Film Corporation, exerts great influence here over the production of magnesium, serums, dyes, pharmaceuticals, important complex organic compounds and camouflagement. I. G. Farben used similar control over these industries in pre-war England to sabotage them. As a consequence England is still unable to produce many vital drugs and serums. British officials familiar with the situation in this country state that our position is even more vulnerable than theirs.

7. Stainless Steel and Similar Steel Alloys. Because of its strength and non-corrosive qualities, stainless steel is used in armor plate and other armaments. Its production in this country is covered through patents of the German metals trust, Krupp.

8. Aluminum Propellers. A German refugee now in this country invented the propeller used on all German planes now being manufactured. Before leaving Germany recently he was compelled to assign the two patents covering his invention to the German government. Since arriving here he has patented a new and improved propeller. United Aircraft Company is very

much interested in it but fears harassing infringement suits by German agents under the first two patents if it starts production under the new patent.

9. Beryllium. The German government, through the Japanese, has been making enormous purchases of beryl ore in South America. The American beryllium industry is seriously concerned for the reason that it may affect the supply for use in the United States and that it is increasing the price of beryl ore. The British are also concerned about these purchases and have made formal complaint to the State Department.

10. Pratt Whitney. In 1933 the Pratt Whitney Company licensed the Bavarian Motor Works to produce the famous Hornet motor used with devastating effect by the Germans in the Spanish Civil War. The Bavarian Motor Works paid Pratt Whitney a royalty on each motor produced until 1935 when the German government prohibited further payments per motor to conceal their production.

11. Patent Royalty Payments as an Espionage Device. No American patent owners today get royalties from Germany because of exchange restrictions. American licensees of German patents must pay royalties. Where these patents cover defense materials the German government gets current detailed census of American defense production. In addition the German government gets credit in this country which can be used for payment of German agents in this hemisphere and for many other undesirable purposes.

A WAY TO BREAK GERMAN CONTROL

This list only scratches the surface of the problem. Some of these situations have been rectified; others have not. All demonstrate the danger and bear constant watching. The German government, through these cartel and patent arrangements, has been getting for many years complete information of productive capacity in many foreign countries, including the United States. This country has not yet reversed the technique, or even tried to defeat its use by Germany. An organization to gather industrial intelligence is lacking. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, merely as a sideline to its regular function, has gotten leads to valuable information about German production. There were many rumors about German aircraft production during 1938 and 1939. The Antitrust Division knew through patent license agreements between American and German beryllium companies that there were approximately 15,000 airplanes produced in Germany in those two years. Germany produced enough beryllium copper bushings for that many aircraft. A small group is already trained which can form the nucleus of a bureau of Industrial Intelligence. With sufficient money and the use of existing powers, such as the investigatory powers of a grand jury, such an organization could (1) give leads of vital information to Germany, (2) tap lines of information into Germany, and (3) get knowledge of German restrictions on American production that would support action to break those institutions.

22222

Telegram, July 14, 1941.

**Dr. Kaas, Minister of the Reich, Reich Chancellery,
Berlin.**

Because the enemy has been attempting to destroy
the city of Munich since July 8th by frightful night
attacks, the Munich state police began on July 10th to
evacuate the manufacturing and business of (industrial)
enterprises in the city and continue and to take possession
of them, with furnishings, for the benefit of the
government of the district (Munich). The (ministers,
members of the Reich and the Reich, (Munich) members of
German (Munich), none of these (Munich) are fighting
for (Munich) or (Munich), are being (Munich) of their
land and their (Munich), (Munich) into the (Munich), and
Munich (Munich) into (Munich). I beg the (Munich)
and (Munich) of the (Munich), for the sake of justice
and the (Munich) of the (Munich), for protection
of the (Munich) and the (Munich) of (Munich) from the
Munich (Munich) of the (Munich) state police and from
Munich for the (Munich) of the (Munich) government.

August (Munich), (Munich) of (Munich).

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Room 6
 Section 5
 Temporary Headquarters
 of the President
 July 17, 1941.

Mr. Tolson
Washington, D.C.

Re: subject of investigation.

I have turned over your telegram of July 16th of this year to the Director of the FBI in the Reich and the Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior for further action.

Sincerely,
 Mr. Tolson.

Mr. Tolson
Washington, D.C.

Reich, West., July 22, 41.

Rightly honored Mr. Director of the FBI:

I express the most sincere thanks for the reply of the FBI made on July 19, 41 to my telegram of July 14, 1941. I had also informed Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Governor of Prussia, and also the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Justice in the case of the registration and of violence of the German state police and had asked for legal protection of the lives and property of German people and German property. My collection German women. In the case of the registration and of violence of the German state police and had asked for legal protection of the lives and property of German people and German property.

Sincerely,
 Mr. Tolson.

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acknowledgment of receipt

In the execution the arrest state police has con-
 sidered to act of their utmost possessions blindness
 and highly regarded persons men and women, members of
 the best German families, without investigation and
 court decision, solely because they belong to Catholic
 culture, not to drive them away from home within a few
 hours, without cause, not to expel them from their home
 province and also from the Rhine Province. I will
 refrain from admitting to you details which would cast
 more light on the roughness and presumption of this
 procedure. But I can assure you our Westphalian people
 could have been active to themselves and would not have
 been worthy of their noble ancestors if they had not
 been gripped by the greatest indignation and the deepest
 bitterness against the Silesian officials and those
 who gave them the orders, and also against those who
 benefited by these acts of violence. As far as I can
 judge, the consciousness of the "national community of
 Germans" with their children has been destroyed for most
 of its deepest foundations and this has become impossible
 for any single person.

Thus I say "as far as I can judge", I venture at
 the same time to assure you that I am not only a son of
 this

-4-

This State, known to the east, and of a family that has lived here for centuries, but also, as pastor and bishop, very closely concerned with the mortality of the local population. As head of a diocese and bishopric containing almost 2 million German Catholics, I believe that I have a right to speak in their name and to petition the highest officials and be heard by them!

Therefore I am taking the liberty of stating to you, honored Mr. Minister of the Reich, with much confidence, that the content of the reply of July 19, 41, not only had greatly disappointed me, but has filled me with the greatest anxiety over our people and fatherland.

In my telegram of July 14, 41, I asked the Führer and Chancellor of the Reich, through you, for protection of the liberty and property of German fellow-countrymen against the arbitrary action of the secret state police and against robbery for the benefit of the district governments, according to very definite acts of the secret state police and to the weakening of the home front protection thereby.

I still assume that my telegram was "turned over to the signatories of the 20 in the Reich and the Chief of the German Police for further action" by direction of the Führer.

20

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It was just this secret state police under the leadership of Mr. Bismarck against which I had asked the protection for the freedom and property of innocent human beings. Now if the case Mr. Bismarck is to "press up" the date of the complaint made to the Kaiser and Chancellor of the Reich against the action of the secret state police, it is certain, to start with, that my intervention for liberty and justice, my efforts for punishment of the same must, will remain without any result. For in that case the person who gave the orders to the secret state police, that is, the one who is entirely responsible for their acts, is not judge in his own court. In that case then the rule of law of the secret state police will also continue to keep upon all police-conspirators as a frightful menace. In that case it will also in future undoubtedly depart of the freedom and property, as well as the physical safety of even the life of innocent police-conspirators. In that case it will not be prevented by anyone either from taking the property of innocent human beings and even when it declines and who perhaps was then intimidated by some cowardly influence, even violating their own laws, keeping them prisoner in its cellars and concentration camps, or even killing them.

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the "weapons of state policy", which are never explained more in detail. In that case that will also remain unpublished in future, which Mr. Frenk, Minister of the Reich, declared to be the indispensable requirement for every National Socialist defender of the law: "The law must afford to the individual the legal possibility for defense, for clearing up the facts, and hence for protection against deception and wrong . . . It is impossible to combine the legal structure with condemnation entirely without defense, etc."

Highly honored Mr. Minister of the Reich: It must be clear to every intelligent person that the Führer, Chancellor of the Reich and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is so engaged with matters of foreign policy and war that he is not in a position to act as and settle himself all petitions and pleas that are addressed to him. On this assumption, I was not able to decide in the past to give my vote, at the election held for this purpose, for the two offices of President of the Reich and Chancellor of the Reich. I knew that Adolf Hitler is not a citizen being able, outside these two offices, to be capable of handling everything in and of itself and directing everything. The duties assumed by him at that time show the Führer at the peak of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, which alone would today fully

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engage and they depend on the most talented general. But then, in consequence of this hanging up of work for the responsible Führer, matters go so far that the secret state police without hindrance shatters the home front of the German people even in the midst of the war, by the secret state police winning dagger-free victories in the German fatherland over wounded German men and imprisoned German women, while our soldiers are fighting for Germany, and by the distorted government establishing itself with the easily acquired property of German father-landsmen; when in this way, without interference from the officials obligated to protect the legal order, safety under the law is destroyed, consciousness of rights is lost, and confidence in the national government is destroyed, then I find myself called and in my hand, as a German man, as a chosen representative and defender of German law and German freedom, as the responsible bishop over almost 2 million German Catholics, to raise my voice against, responsibility of the consequences that my voice has in particular, complaining against the domestic enemies who are poisoning people and father-land, giving warning in order to reveal the people and the government from a course which, according to the experience of history and its necessary consequences, will lead to the German people and fatherland being ruined

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valued by many nations and many, despite the
losses of our soldiers and their glorious victories'.

I take the liberty, highly honored Mr. Minister
of the Reich, of enclosing herewith carbon copies of
the two volumes which I, impelled by the need of our
people and the sense of responsibility on my conscience,
delivered the past two Sundays here in the city of
Munich, most of which has been destroyed by enemy
air attacks, with a most humble request for attention
and consideration.

With the expression of distinguished consideration,

Most respectfully,

Signed: Hermann August Gerd of Galt.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]

*copy**62 401 0001*

August 1, 1941

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Page 2,

Letter 2

Incidentally, as records of your office probably show the little factory city of Foug is an excellent spot for sabotage action (1). Unless changed since 1918, it is the site of a large munitions factory. (2) The Rhine Marne canal passes through a long tunnel directly west of Foug. There are in addition at least three set of canal locks near the town. (3) The Paris-Strasbourg line through Bar-Se-Duc and Nancy passes through another long tunnel at the same place. (4) The main road - Route Stanislas - cuts down the side of a mountain and at many places uses built up platforms as its basis.

Sincerely,

George B. Phillips

KIEL CITY AND HARBOUR

Damage done to Kiel City and Harbour by R.A.F. bombing raids has been assessed and source was informed that the German Navy had been forced to remove stores and equipment from Kiel to a port on the Baltic Sea, the name of which source was unable to ascertain.

KIEL BATTLESHIP

Lying in Kiel Roads, not far from the Brunsbüttel Locks on July 5th was one of the **ADMIRAL VON SPEN** class of 10,000 tons "pocket battleships", possibly the **SPEN**.

BRUNSBÜTTEL LOCKS

Source saw very little sign of damage in the Canal itself, but work was being performed on the Brunsbüttel Locks themselves. Whether this was occasioned by damage caused by bombing, or that it was new construction, source did not learn.

TRAFFIC IN THE CANAL

Source learned from pilots that the traffic in the Kiel Canal was almost the same as in normal times.

SHIPPING

During June of this year, shipping traffic from Rotterdam to Norway and the Baltic Sea was considerable, a conveyance leaving every second day carrying coal northwards, and iron ore and timber to Rotterdam. Shipping losses from British air attacks is said to be considerable, though magnetic mines are not greatly feared. Source was told in Rotterdam that an average of one small ship (trawler etc.) per day was being lost.

GERMAN NAVAL BASES

This summer, the German Navy confiscated several of the newest and fastest ships owned by **Wilhelmsson & Co.** of Norway, and took them to Germany for fitting out as **Fast Boreas Cruisers** and **submersibles**. The ships are about the same size and type as the **WILHELMSSON**, with a speed of 17 knots. Questioned as to the number the Germans had seized, source stated that he had seen two of them in conveyance and that he had been told by a pilot that two others had been sighted. Source believed that there were more.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D C

December 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL CONOVAN:

I am turning over to you a report which I have received from a confidential informer in New York City concerning conversations she had with persons now held at Ellis Island. This informant is a woman who has posed as a Nazi sympathizer, and actively solicited funds for the America First Committee. She speaks German and during the course of the past several years she has been able to work herself into the confidence of some of the leading Nazi sympathizers in and around New York. She is not in the employ of the Government, but was brought to me by the chief investigator for a committee opposed to Nazi activities here.

After the roundup of suspected Nazi sympathizers, I arranged for this woman to go to Ellis Island and confer with Dr. Albert Degener, former President of the German-American Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Ina Gotthelf, former secretary of the Fellowship Forum, who are detained there.

The memoranda of the conversations which my informant had with Miss Gotthelf and Dr. Degener at Ellis Island speak for themselves.

Particularly noteworthy is the statement of Miss Gotthelf in substance to the effect that most of the women whom she knows to be members of the Nazi party are not being held at Ellis Island.

-2-

I am also attaching copies of two letters which Miss Gotthelf gave to my informant to smuggle out with her.

In the last paragraph of her report of her conversation with Miss Gotthelf, my informant refers to Mr. Holmes, who is the attorney for Miss Gotthelf. This is the same Mr. Holmes who represented Frederick Ernst Auhagen, recently convicted German propagandist, now confined in the Federal penitentiary. It should not be difficult to prevent him from carrying notes back and forth.

WILLIAM P. MALONEY

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

[illegible]

The first of these is the fact that the "little white" and "big white" are not the same thing. The "little white" is the white of the face, and the "big white" is the white of the hands and feet. The "little white" is the white of the face, and the "big white" is the white of the hands and feet.

1. 凡在本行工作的干部，其工资、福利、保险等，均由本行统一支付。

"Well, as long as you are in the
 box, you might as well stay in it. This is a
 bitter place for the average man, and you are
 even a Jew. If the Wise Embassy is shown to be
 right, it is a result of the German because I left
 him asked for permission to see him and was refused -
 understandable - everybody knows that Hopken is a
 German". He said that he expects Thomson to do
 something. He exchanged "by God, I did enough for the
 might be asked foolish questions" of course I asked for
 my job - and the job did - and if I was sometimes a little
 that it is my nature and it has to be so. I have no
 would be better off if I had listened to a - I worked for
 of the two companies - and I still hope that Germany will
 did only my job and I was paid for it - I have taken job,

He stated that the Elita was in Ellis Island - that there was one woman again being there; they can sleep quiet. However, she is not free still have not one quiet moment till they are out of the country. F. J. his friend Hermann and Mr. Gold from Weiss Inc. - Carl Engstrom of the National Socialist Party - who both expect arrest any time. These two men had been in the party with Mrs. Ossaebach and Mrs. Cross and the power of party was to sit through detention.

His name is Paul Winter - and I shall keep contact with him.

Many things he was enthusiastic about. Churchill's speech "never mind the bombs" was a better speech - and then, last, for the first time since he had joined the U.S. Air Corps.

4. mentioned Mr. Dr. Henderson from Napier - told me that the
people who should be grateful enough, not to let
the - but have been and been to - contrary to the - counter acts

December 28, 1941

S
D
R
I

Dear Mr. Kraft:

I have not gotten your letter yet, but am very glad to assure you that I am the person who retained you on my behalf and that I pledge myself to reimburse you for your services. I am confident that your fees will be fair and in line with my worldly belongings.

You may report this to my employer and may keep him informed about the development, if any, except on those things that I may specially mention, such as for instance my age.

There is one more thing that came to my mind, and that is, that when I came here as a visitor in 1936, the Manufacturers Trust Company, of Broad Street, N. Y. C., offered me a job (in continuation of my services in Berlin), but before I reported for work they found out that they could not employ me before I had an immigration visa. (Mr. McGovern knows all about it, and Mr. Riddell knows Mr. McGovern.) I then was told at the German Consulate that -- pending the immigration visa -- I could work for them. In order to stay here pending the arrival of my papers from Germany and pending the arrangements with the Toronto Consulate, I accepted the Consulate job. When I left (after I had my immigration visa); I called at Manufacturers Trust. They informed me that the job they had in mind for me, had been cancelled and that in view of their diminished interests in Germany, they had no use for me. This is how I got into the German Consulate and why I stayed over a period of 15 months.

Meetings for the New Jersey people are held in this building this morning. The Executive Board will probably start next Monday. I have asked for another pass for you. Whenever you think you have news for me, please come. Should I have something special I shall wire you. Please keep in contact with Mr. Halnes who comes over practically every second day.

Thanking you for your help,

Sincerely yours,

Ben Bunker

I mentioned the name of Caroline O'Day to Riddell. I don't know whether she could do anything, but anyhow I think it best to approach her only if I should not be released at all, and after we know what is the occupation they have against me.

December 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Thuermer:

The fact that you apparently blame me for not having told you of my former employment with the German Consulate, adds greatly to my unhappiness.

I therefore wish to tell you that many times I would have liked to talk to you about my rather unpleasant experience. The only reason why I restrained myself in this connection was that I thought it better for your own personal safety. I imagined that, should you at any time be questioned on my behalf, it would be much better for you not to have known about it.

I am extremely sorry indeed that my attitude has been entirely misjudged by you. You can trust me, however, and believe that there is nothing in my life that I have to be ashamed of. Furthermore, I never thought that I would be classified as a "suspect" alien, because after my last arrival here I went to the State Department in Washington and reported.

I am very unhappy indeed. I am very confident that I will be released. What my life will look like after that, and whether it will be worth living, -- that remains to be seen.

The Bedaks and the Riddlels have backed me unconditionally, and that is very gratifying.

I wish you would let me know through my lawyer that you now regard my attitude in a different light. Please explain things also to the President. He very glad you sent me Attorney Kraft, he is my only contact with the outside and really helpful.

Wishing you a Happy New Year, and the best of health,

Sincerely yours,

Eva Buako

Emergency Rescue Committee
Incorporated

122 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 3-4890

Chairman
Frank Douglas

Vice Chairman
L. McQuay-Norris

Treasurer
David R. Lofthouse

Executive Assistant to Chairman
Lynd Ward

Medical Committee
Mrs. Susan Stone
Miss Lutz
Dr. Robert Nathan
Dr. John Johnson
Dr. William Allen Miller
Dr. Charles Seymour
Dr. George Hunter
Raymond Green Selig
Barthelme Thompson

July 34, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
2 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Mr. Alexander Sachs told me that you would be in town and that he was not able to deliver the original of the enclosed copy to you as he had planned. Therefore, he suggested that I forward the copy to you.

I will be available at MU 3-4890 or CI 7-4750, and will be at your disposal at any time, should you want to see me.

Yours sincerely,

Lynd Ward
Lynd Ward

10/2

~~AMERICAN FRIENDS OF FREEDOM FOR JON~~

~~612-2211001 Ave.~~

~~New York City~~

July 24, 1941

July 24, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Defense Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

At the suggestion of Mr. Alexander Sachs, I send you the enclosed excerpts of conversations with recent arrivals from Germany.

I find that there is a lot of information, economic, political and psychological that could be had from systematic, patient conversation with these new arrivals. At the present time, this information is not being used in any way. I would very much like to discuss with you a plan for using these sources more fruitfully.

Please let me know if you would like such a meeting, and where and when.

Sincerely yours,

Paul-Henri Tappan Warburg

PHW

REPORT FROM HAMBURG

Hamburg (Middle of June)

The following report describing conditions in this vital northern part came to us from reliable sources.

212 Persons Killed in a Single B.A.F. Raid on Hamburg

During the summer of 1940, the British air raids on Hamburg were confined almost exclusively to the harbor and to industrial sections on the outskirts of the city. As a result, to the majority of the population, air raids meant simply alarms and the consequent loss of sleep. The visits of British fliers made people nervous, annoyed them considerably, but they did not feel they were in actual danger. This spring, the planes began coming over in greater numbers, buildings in the center of the city were hit and everyone knew that the war had come closer home.

That the big air raid in May leaped the full wrath of modern warfare on the city. Two hundred and forty people were killed in Hamburg that night, by far the largest number killed in any raid in Germany till now.

It was perfectly clear that the British had aimed at military objectives and were not bent on indiscriminate destruction. For example, two houses in the Sierichstrasse were destroyed, but they were only two hundred yards away from a railroad bridge. If that had been put out of commission all the commutation traffic in north Hamburg would have been crippled. The Jewish school in the Carolinenstrasse was badly damaged, but not as the 'Hamburg Fremdenblatt' wrote the next day, as a result of the 'completely senseless and planless British bombing', but of the fact that this school happened to be very close to important railroad yards, and not far from an electricity plant and a large bathing plant. The damage was particularly great in the center of Hamburg where there are many industrial and government buildings.

What made the biggest impression on the population and what they talked about for days, was not the demolitions, but the ruined buildings. There were whole sections in the center of the city, where there wasn't a single window pane left. The big office buildings in the neighborhood of the City Hall, with the gaping holes where windows used to be up to the top floors, were a grim sight. This is all the worse because the scarcity of labor will make it impossible to repair the damage for some time to come. The big plate glass windows cannot be replaced; they are boarded over with small holes left in the middle, covered with cellophane. These boarded up windows with their little 'peep holes' now line the streets of the Hamburg shopping districts.

There is no doubt that the Nazi Government is afraid of the effect of the air raids on the people of Hamburg. This harbor city has always been a source of particular difficulty for the Nazis. 'Gleichschaltung' proceeded much more slowly here than in any other district, and in many things, for example in its Jewish policy, Hamburg was for years an 'island' in the Third Reich. It is indicative that suddenly this spring, the meat ration in Hamburg was raised 100 grams a week, in order to 'encourage' public opinion. In the announcement of this special favor it was stated specifically that it was because Hamburg suffered from heavy air raids.

Fear of Hunger

"Nobody starves in Germany, nevertheless, food is the most common topic of conversation. Headlines in the newspapers announcing 'Victory at Thermopylae', leave the readers cold, but if there should be an announcement in the paper to the effect that a special ration of 100 grams of this or that is going to be given out, everyone runs to the shop at which he is registered, and they talk about it for days. This 'fear' of starvation cannot be explained by the actual food situation. You can only understand it if you remember that during the last war and for years afterwards, until the inflation was over, the German people really starved, and they can never forget that this might happen again.

"The German people don't celebrate victories these days. They celebrate in the family or with a small group of friends, if they have been lucky enough to get some special food. These a couple who managed to get a ham through the 'black market'. That night they hardly slept, scared to death that their house would be searched. In the morning they decided that the only thing to do was to invite every friend they had on whom they could absolutely rely and celebrate, at the same time getting the corpse collector out of the way with all possible expedition...."

A Crisis in the Nazi Party

"There was only one political event that caused any excitement. That was the disappearance of Hess. No one could explain it, but it made a deep impression on everyone, especially on those who, whether they were Nazis or not, had had a lot of confidence in the Nazi leadership because of its performance to date. Such people were confident that, 'the Fuehrer would fix everything up'. At the same time persistent rumors about arrests in high Party circles made people nervous, and particularly those who were well informed, believed that a real crisis in the Party was imminent.

"As there are many people in Germany who hope that Nazi domination will one day be replaced by a 'military dictatorship', the Hess affair started rumors to the effect that the army would profit by this blow to the prestige of the Party and would soon take matters into its own hands. Göring is always assumed to be the man of the Army and of industry and there is a great deal of talk about difference between him and Hitler.

"The Hess affair took place at a time when there were many signs that 'something was in the air'. Many families told that their relatives who had been in France with the army, had suddenly been transferred to the east. There were rumors about a new kind of tank which was being prepared to be used particularly on the eastern front. It seemed to many that the hope was to overcome the difficulties within the Nazi Party through a big new military campaign...."

Unimpaired Reaction

"Among those who used to belong to the democratic labor movement it is whispered from ear to ear, 'the younger Social Democrats are active again'."

Reactions

"There are mixed feelings about the United States. Among Nazi Party members you hear such statements as: 'They are already at war with us -- The Americans couldn't do any more even if they made a formal declaration of war'. In spite of such reac-

business, the United States is generally thought of as a great potential danger, especially as America's entry in the war would mean at the very least that the war would have to last much longer. And there is no one who does not yearn for an end of the fighting.

How Apple Was Associated For

Berlin (cont.)

In our last report we told of the extensive development of black markets in Germany. The government is using the most draconic methods to combat these illegal sales. A report from the German capital tells of the absurd lengths to which they go.

"...The Nazis search houses after houses for hidden goods. Anyone found with a kilogram of butter or sugar, about whose origin he can give no satisfactory explanation, is arrested. The houses of Jews are searched with especial care and always on the days after there has been some special supplement to rations, from which Jews were excluded. When a supplementary ration is decreed it works this way. A sign is posted stating: 'All those in possession of B cards are to receive a pound of apples if they apply at..... on..... Jews are not included in this ration and are not permitted to accept the food involved.' The last sentence is for the benefit of the 'Aryans', who have continued to give their Jewish customers food without proper cards, although they know that they risk severe punishment. Actually a few days after the above notice was posted a Berlin Jew was arrested because, when her home was searched the Gestapo found a single apple.

"After the recent explosion at the Anhalter Bahnhof in Berlin, hundreds of Jews were arrested. This is what happened. The explosion took place in the baggage room. As they were clearing up the debris, workmen found a large case, full of butter, addressed to a Berlin Jew. A search of his home produced a long list including the names of all his customers. They were all arrested the same day. Not much has been learned about this explosion. The people of Berlin are sure that it was sabotage, but failed in that only the great luggage room was destroyed and not a part of the station of greater technical importance."

The Russian Farmers

"The most to know about the attitude of the Russian farmers. I have heard them say in all circumstances: 'We won't see an end to this whole swindle until the British occupy us. I only wish it had already gone so far.' There is extreme bitterness about the war and about the Russians -- meaning the Nazi Party -- who are to blame for the whole business. It is not hard to find a reason for this bitterness. Farmers never like war; their farms suffer terribly; they have to upset traditional habits and concentrate on producing as the war machine dictates and under the difficulties, scarcity, etc. of a war situation. When the war broke out, there was a fit of patriotism among Russian peasants. They were enthusiastic about 'our soldiers' who would soon take care of the enemy.

"The great reversal came after the victory in France when it was evident that the British could fight on. Now, fathers and sons have been away from home, nearly two years, in Scandinavia, in the Balkans, in France. Wives, daughters and hired girls

-4-

Peasants not only do all the work in the house and in the farmyard, but they have the field work too. The peasants' machines for making butter have been sealed by official order, but the peasant women bring the dusty old fashioned churns down from the attic and make their butter secretly. The Nazis try to teach the peasants the importance of observing official regulations but without much success. That happened in Sierrecking, a village of 1,500 people is illustrative. The Farmers House (official farmers' organization) planned a big meeting. Delegations visited all the prominent farmers to invite them personally but only 14 people turned up; the same thing has happened in many towns.

Government officials know that the peasants are not happy. Officials in the local gendarmerie even hope and complain to their wives about the great sea of hate that surrounds them as representatives of the Hitler government.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



CONFIDENTIAL

November 22, 1941.

attach letter

-jill

With the compliments of

Mr. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett

the Directorate General

British Information Services

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York City

Experiences & observations of a Jew in
Germany - August, 1941.

Extract from a letter from Sweden-Oct. 14/41

Colonel G. Edward Burton,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

ANT

Extract from letter dated October 14th, 1941, from a Swedish lady (Aryan) who has just returned to Stockholm after a visit to Bavaria and Switzerland. The letter came by ordinary mail uncensored.

" ... It was rather sad to come back to Munich but everyone was just the same as they used to be and it was absolutely heartbreaking to find that just before I came to Bavaria, they had forced the Yellow Star on all our Jewish friends, but it was quite marvellous to see that everybody hated the idea and tried to show how ashamed they were.

" ... Here (in Sweden) times are unpleasant and getting more and more difficult. Soon we will have no milk, no butter, no eggs - two a week now - and no meat. In Switzerland, people at least know what they want and who is the enemy.

November 26, 1941.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS OF A JEW IN GERMANY **1938, 1939**

(Although many of the reports which follow are well-known abroad, it seemed expedient to give the report in full as the reporter had exceptional opportunities of seeing what was going on and any cutting of the report would have taken something from its fresh and personal character. That conditions in general have become worse and the working conditions of the Jews in particular is well-known.)

The treatment of the Jews in Germany proper varies according to locality. What is permitted in one town is forbidden in another. In dealing with different cases one is still dependent on how the particular Nazi official slept the night before. Certain districts which have a very bad reputation are in reality not so cruel. For example, in Leipzig Jews are forbidden to visit any public eating place (restaurant, tavern, etc.) while in Jena there is no such prohibition. In Berlin, many restaurants hang out signs "Jews forbidden" or perhaps only "Jews not desired" while the hotels are open to Jews. At least no signs are hung out in the hotels and in practice Jews are not refused admission, although there are, of course, exceptions such as the Hotel Excelsior near the Anhalter Railway station. On the other hand it has happened to me personally that fellows accompanying me have been asked in restaurants by the waiter "Are you Aryan?" On receiving a negative reply he would say, "Then I must ask the management whether I can serve you." I presume that guests at a neighboring table instigated such questioning.

Berlin is the city in which there are the most anti-Semitic signs. Thus -- upon orders of the Gauleiter (head of the district) -- every shop insisting provision shops bear a big yellow sign "Jews can only be served during the time between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon." It is almost impossible to realize what this restriction of shopping hours means. On the one hand no housewife can complete all her purchases in the time available as they usually have to stand in queue some time, and on the other by the afternoon most goods, especially provisions, are sold out. A telling sign found on many shop-windows in the

capital :::

coupons are required will not be sold to Jews." Furthermore, for a long time, it has been forbidden to sell Jews fruit and milk. In other cities the Jews obtain at least skimmed milk. Shops selling chocolate and tobacco throughout Greater Berlin state "No sale to Jews." These notices are in reality a sign of the shortage of goods and are put up on orders from above.

Recently a new order forbidding Jews to move into the city has been put into force. Dwellings often have to be vacated by Jews for the benefit of S.S. men. The Jews have to quit within 24 hours and are supposed to clean up and redecorate at their own expense. Jews are allowed only one room to three persons. In Berlin, all Jews between the ages of 16 and 65 have been drafted into forced labor. Work is carried out in segregated companies. Pay is according to schedule, but as the work falls mostly into the category of unskilled labor, the rates are very low. In view of the many deductions -- health insurance, unemployment insurance, sick pay, taxes (always at the highest possible rate) also defense taxes and specially introduced levies on Jews and Poles, the so-called special tax amounting to 15% of the total wage earned -- it often happens that a woman working 48 hours a week has only 12-14 marks left to live on. If you remember that fares have to be paid out of this sum, you can reckon for yourself what is left over. The Jewish organizations, the Insurance for Jews in Germany, the community-cultural organizations, etc., have been forced by the Gestapo to free large numbers of their staff for industrial work. Salaries for work done by Jews have been reduced to a minimum. The Jewish technical institutes were forcibly liquidated in April 1941 to free even the youngsters for war work. A young man of my acquaintance, just 18, has been forced to work in a lead factory, where he must sit all day with a sponge in his mouth, even so lead poisoning has to be prevented with. Against this there is only one specific, to continuously drink milk even while at work. The Aryan workers

END ...

A very clever mechanic who had been trained and subsequently employed by the greatest optical firm, had to be dismissed by them in 1937. To insure the continued services of this skillful worker the firm found for him in a smaller concern with which they were friendly some other work to do. Here the special qualifications of this young man were soon in evidence and he was given work in the special laboratory of the head of the firm, where he worked separately from all the other craftsmen. He invented certain processes useful to his firm and was naturally appreciated by them, receiving a decent salary. Suddenly in December 1940, the Arbeitfront (labor organization) gave the unexpected order that he must be dismissed at once and must register at the employment bureau for other work as Jews were no longer permitted to work as single units in a firm. The man was subsequently employed in the Jewish division of the labor-front works, where in spite of the responsible work as master that was assigned to him, he had to be satisfied with a wage of 30 marks a week. Various Aryan workers and foremen work under him, to him he is not allowed to give orders but for these men he is responsible.

On July 15, 1941 I was returning from Potsdam in the subway. Two Jewish boys were in the same carriage, who behaved quietly and properly. Suddenly a man went up to them and said "are you Jews?" -- "Yes" said one boy. "and you dare to sit there, get up immediately before something worse happens." The two boys frightened got up at once and the other man sat down again. Several fellow-travellers were visibly shocked at the man's action and attempted to protest, but were forced to silence by the man's threatening words.

The transports of Jews emigrating all leave from Berlin. Even if a transport travels via Frankfurt, the people from Frankfurt must join the transport in Berlin. Three hours before the departure of the train, those leaving must gather

in

are led in closed procession. The curtains in the railway coaches must be drawn. Relatives and friends may not come to the station to bid them farewell.

Restrictions against Jews are particularly strict in Leipzig, especially since the new mayor Freyburg -- formerly Nazi minister in Braunschweig -- is in office. This town, famous for its fair, long before any other town thought of doing so, forbade Jews to enter tobacco stores (there was even a house to house search for cigars and cigarettes) barber shops, to go beyond town limits without express permission, visit the parks -- Jews from outside were only permitted to stay in one small hotel, nowhere else. At the least provocation punishments far harsher than elsewhere were imposed. In fact there existed two special anti-Jewish offices who tried to outdo one another in severity. In February, 1941, a house to house search for money took place. Weener had more than 500 marks in the house was immediately arrested and was sent later, naturally without trial, to a concentration camp. I know of cases in other cities where sums amounting to thousands were found but where the individuals concerned were convicted from two to four months imprisonment and were then dismissed. (I would point out that Jews sentenced to imprisonment automatically are sent to concentration camps at the expiration of their sentence.) The amount of luggage allowed each emigrant is also more restricted in Leipzig than in other towns. For example he is allowed only one summer and one winter suit, two pairs of shoes and everything else in like proportions. In addition everything has to be packed at the customs house and not at home. In other cities the emigrants were permitted to take along clothes and other goods according to a list they handed in previously, only such articles being withdrawn as were officially prohibited according to Reich law. Customs house officials of course came to the house to supervise packing.

In 1941

After one incident which happened in such a city in April 1941 when the well-known tobacco firm of Palm put up a notice "Jews will not be served" and had to take it down a few hours later.

In some districts, Gestapo officials in May 1931 assigned certain Jews as trustees for their fellows and gave them certain duties. From that time on, negotiations about Jewish affairs were carried on through these trustees. They received the official notices and had to pass them on. The trustee was held personally responsible for their carrying out. (Incidentally it was no pleasant post as certain fellow Jews opposed the trustee and either could not or would not see how much pleasure it was to deal with this man rather than Gestapo officials.) All orders first of all applied to Jews by race, then also to those who had been baptized or who were partners in mixed marriages. These last received later certain slight modifications. In October 1935 radio sets were confiscated without compensation from all households including Jews; later mixed marriage households were allowed upon request to buy themselves new sets, although the old ones remained confiscated as before, on the claim understanding that conditions were such that the Jewish partner could not listen in. During the summer of 1940 the order was issued that the official name, Sara or Israel must be included in the telephone directory. Shortly after that Jews were deprived of their telephones.

In the provinces Jews have to buy their goods and particularly their provisions at certain shops at certain fixed times. The rule varies a good deal locally. In some places shopping is permitted two hours during the afternoon daily, while in other places only twice a week early in the morning (this may be certainly preferable as goods are at least available then). In some places Jews get coupons for fish in excess they do not. Sometimes coupons are valueless, this applies to chocolate, certain vegetables and other products.

The same applies to mixed marriages of the first degree. Jews were ousted from all insurances and private hospitalizations. Pensions, both state and city, usually sometimes to be paid. I would like to report a case here which is particularly interesting. A Jew who had been employed for over 20 years in an industrial concern had to leave a few years ago at the age of 55. The firm was in the habit of paying their old employees decent pensions and this man from the amount of his dismissal received the pension due him. In February, 1940 this man was arrested for alleged political pro-nouncements. At beginning of 1941 however it appeared that a mistake had been made in reckoning out the amount of the pension and the difference was paid out to him. Today the same firm still employs one Jew as a recognized expert. As far as my information goes this man may only be dismissed on orders from the army command. On the other hand the chief chemist of another firm, who was not allowed to emigrate on account of his special qualifications, was suddenly taken to a concentration camp in November 1940. In the presence of his relatives, he was told he would have complete freedom in the camp and that he would be allowed to work in a chemical laboratory there. However after a few weeks he "suddenly" died.

A Jew was one day shaking checks on behalf of his firm, when he is supposed to have said "heil Hitler" -- which he strenuously denied. A young lady reported this greeting to the Gestapo saying she felt herself insulted if the name of the Father was spoken by a Jew. The Gestapo first declared they could not punish a world-war front-soldier wounded several times and who had respected the national crown even if he were a Jew. The 22 year old girl was not satisfied with this attitude and over the heads of the local and district leaders put the case to the highest Gestapo officials. The result was that this Jew was arrested on the street one day and without a word to his family carried ...

asked whether he agreed the punishment was just -- it had, of course, been voted out without any proper trial -- he replied "If you order this punishment I must be satisfied, but I should like to know under what paragraph of the law I am being sentenced" to which the reply came "You damned Jew, do you dare still ask the letter of the law? I will have you sent to concentration camp for good."

If anyone dealing with the officials and particular with officials from the finance department forgets to include the authorized names of Kara or Israel, he usually gets two weeks imprisonment. One such prisoner in the prison of Untermaerfeld, I was told by relatives, who was arrested for race pollution was never addressed by the wardens or fellow-prisoners by his name or number, but simply as Jew.

Jews were given two weeks if they asked for them, but on emigrating (those had to be given up).

In my last position I had to work together with French prisoners of war; we got on quite well and without friction. One day they were replaced by Serbian prisoners. When the latter discovered by chance that I was a Jew, one of them who spoke German declared they would not be ordered about by Jews and raised difficulty after difficulty. This happened shortly after my emigration and I therefore left my post somewhat earlier than had been planned. Serious difficulties were thereby avoided on my part.

In this last post I worked as motor-truck driver for when the district and regional government had put in a request. I report this only to emphasize the great dearth of labour. I was the only Jew in Central Germany who obtained the special approval of the Ministry for Home Affairs and had his motor license returned to him -- for the duration of the war.

What and gain it has been proved that the mass of the German people do not like the noisy, terrorizing anti-semitism and want nothing to do with it. But not one of them dare to raise their voice against it or take any action. Fear is the great

Fear has become so great that many try to avoid speaking to a Jew on the street when they will gladly go to his home in the evening.

November 10, 1941.

attach letter

Mr. J.W.Wheeler-Bennett
the Directorate General

British Information Services

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Report from Hambur : -November 5, 1941

Colonel J. Edward Buxton,
260 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

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The reporter is a middle-aged Jewish mechanic who left Rastburg in the first days of September, 1941. There he worked in a technical trade firm until he left. About a hundred workmen worked continually with him on the same shift. The firm very often had orders from the Army which had to be executed on army grounds where the workmen had frequent contact with soldiers and guardsmen. When there was overtime or night work, the workmen had their meals in the guardhouse and during bad weather or air attacks, they found shelter in the barracks. This led to conversations with the soldiers.

Mr. X. was known to his colleagues and to the soldiers as a Jew-brother. He never met any difficulties nor disrespect on the contrary!! Known as a Jew, he was considered from the beginning to be a natural opponent to the Nazi regime and he found that he had the confidence of all the workmen.

According to the experiences of Mr. X, there was not a single workman in the whole factory who was not an opponent of the Nazi system. Many of the workmen expressed their hostility towards the Nazis quite frankly during conversations. The group of workmen with whom Mr. X. worked consisted mainly of middle-aged men - only a few were younger than 30 years. Most of them were fathers of families. This group usually worked outside the town. Every morning they were brought by trucks to their place of work. During the drive to their working place, political questions, events of the war, and the causes of the war were discussed freely. All the discussions showed a pointed hostility towards the Nazis. All spoke with contempt of the corruption amongst the Nazis, of the excess of expenditure and production of which they had personal knowledge.

The attitudes towards the war was generally negative. All the soldiers mentioned above had shown the conviction that there will be nothing but disaster until they have lost the

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...the former social-democrats and the communistic workmen. Since Russia has become a partner in the war, the unity has been strengthened. Everybody is convinced that this system will go down soon as neither the world nor the German people will stand to be subjugated forever.

It was never quite clear just what the reasons were for this conviction in individual cases. The reason given most of the time was that the Nazis would lose the war in the end. Everybody said "the Nazis" not "the Germans" or "we" although all workmen had relatives on the fighting front. "First they forced us to slave for them, then to share for them and now to be shot for them." This was a very usual comment.

An important theme for conversation on the ride to work among the workmen was the report on the London Radio program of the evening before. These tales showed that every second or third man listened in regularly to the London center. To supplement the information there were reports on the news from the Moscow center. The reports of the German high command usually were compared with the news from abroad. There was a lot of criticism of the foreign news services; people particularly complained that there was not sufficient information and not sufficient counter propaganda against the United States. There is a real hunger for reliable news and political anti-Nazi radio items. There were always discussions as to why the slavery of the German people continued to spread before, to starvation and to "death for the Fatherland" has not been brought out in the English broadcasts. These conversations about the English radio very often were held at home and not in the work place. It was often said that the radio was not only a source of information but also a source of entertainment. The answer to such remarks was a strong

about one another that nobody can become a traitor". Once a comment was heard to this effect: "To die from hunger, or by the hangman or as a hero, is all the same to us. We shall be ruined in any case by these 'dogs'." The feeling that everyone was more than fed up with the war and desired it to end now was so strong that it overcame all thought of caution particularly in this circle where all persons were well-known to each other.

At work when they met with strangers, the conversation was much more cautious. Some times, however, conversations with guards and soldiers occurred which were more or less along the same line. As soon as there was a contact and the necessary confidence established, the men in uniforms and men in working clothes showed that there was no difference in their attitude to the war or to the problems of the day. Some times the soldiers were more hostile in their attitude towards the war than the workmen. All conversations were centered around "the unavoidable defeat" as the result of all their victories. "They go on conquering until they are defeated" and "These 'blackbirds' will run away in time." These phrases were commonly used by soldiers. It was quite obvious that the soldiers were very well informed about the contents of the latest English broadcasts. Mr. X. and other workmen observed during their work in barracks that the soldiers turned in their radio sets to England without being disturbed by the presence of civilians. They even asked for attention: "Silence, English sailing". Mr. X. listened in to the English broadcasts. He was constantly conscious of the danger connected with their contact but the high penalties that threatened, but he was told "to have a guard standing outside; if you say anything to him a lot about you and it would be an expensive joke for you." Besides the conversation about the war and the Nazi system, "intimacy" (romance) was the main subject. The subjects for the soldiers and for the workmen as well, which they

There was always a hint that those at the top could sit back comfortably. "Those brown scoundrels" - that was the name given to everyone connected with the Nazis. No exception was made for Hitler. Occasionally people in their conversation with Mr. I. touched upon the Jewish problem. Usually there was a remark that the special laws against the Jews were despicable. The workers as well as the soldiers were very often extremely philo-semitic. For instance, when in August the Yellow Star was introduced as a distinguishing sign of the Jews, some of the workmen said, "We, too, will put on this thing so that we might be taken for decent fellows." There was no real hatred against the Jews. Mr. I. experienced nothing but friendliness and confidence. One conviction was prevalent "The Third Reich will break down - it is all dirt - a great fraud which can only be kept ^{up} by force"; but what will happen after the defeat of the Nazis, no one knows but it is hoped that there will be no dictatorship. The word "Freedom" is used very often as an expression of longing. "Freedom" means to them the right to say, to work and to do what they like in private life as well as in political organizations. However, people are very pessimistic about what the victors will do to Germany. The word "Versailles" is mentioned in every conversation about the future and people are afraid of a new "peace of the victors" (Siegerfrieden). All the same, in every conversation, somebody says "the most important thing is to finish the Nazis. Everything else will come later."

The start of the war in Russia has strengthened the hopes for a better future because everyone expects that Russia will win and win a "peace of the victors" and a new Versailles.

In the home in which Mr. I. lived, most of the tenants were Catholics and business men. They were much more reserved than the people with whom he worked, but the attitude of the...

decidedly friendly. There was a time when he had no social relations with his neighbours at all, but now he and his wife were greeted friendly by their neighbours and the neighbours started conversations with them. Such conversations concerned the actions of the Nazis against the Jews and complained about the "grim situation" (Schweinerei) in which everybody was forced to live. According to regulations, a pail of water and a pail of sand had to be placed before the entrance door of every apartment, as a first-aid in bombing attacks. Rarely a night passed without Mr. X. finding some food on the top of his sand pail - fruit, fats and other goods that the Jews were not allowed to buy. One neighbour had an orchard and during the harvest time, Mr. X's sand pail was usually filled with fruit. Some times he found a note on the top of it "This is wonderful without value", but it was always really first-class fruit. Shortly before Mr. X. left Germany, the friendliness of his neighbours became more pronounced. He was grateful for being able to leave Germany. When Mr. X. said farewell to an official in his house and thanked him for his kindness, he got this for an answer "You do not need to thank me - I have done nothing. I am an official and a member of the S.S.-G.D., but I wish you all happiness - you are very lucky. You will again be among human beings where we here shall die in dirt, physically and morally."

The people in the house also had radio sets and listened to foreign transmissions but they had not spoken very much about it. Some times the women talked to each other in the following way, "Can you imagine how the foreigners lie. Yesterday somebody said on the radio ..." and then followed a report about the English situation. Some times a woman would interrupt and correct these statements.

Mr. X's observations lead to the conclusion that the tendency of the listening in to foreign broadcasts is very widespread. The tendency to listen to and to believe in

the information given, is there, and it is absolutely certain that every listener infers several others about what he heard.

The criticism of the foreign transmissions always points out that there is not sufficient information and also there is not sufficient propaganda against the Third Reich.